THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 89. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The Return Judges.

Their Meeting To-day.

Counting and Announcing the Vote on Tuesday.

A Riot Intervenes.

Democratic Roughs Force Their Way into the Room.

The Police Their Allies.

Shay Nolen, One of the Rioters, Fatally Shot in the Neck.

A Return Judge Arrested

His Case in Court—The Police Censured.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Board of Return Judges of the city met in the Supreme Court Room. On motion of J. Gordon Showaker, of the Twentieth ward, Nicholas Showaker, of the Tenth ward, was called to the chair temporarily.

The following other officers were elected:—

Secretaries—Henry G. Selby, Stephen Coulter.

Messengers—Hillory Conner, Thomas Mitchel.

Doorkeepers—Henry Mitchel, J. Ritchie, A. W. Lyman, Jacob Peterman.

Mr. English on taking the chair directed a call of the judges by wards and as each answered produced his certificate.

The following are the names of the return judges:—

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	H. H. Everly.	15.	James Corcoran.
2.	John F. Mawley.	16	——— ———.
3.	John H. Gore.	17.	William Ehret.
4.	Jas. J. Monaghan.	18.	J. Ross Kemble.
5.	Jas. W. Dickson.	19.	Alex. Crawford.
6.	John J. Carlin.	20.	J. G. Showaker.
7.	John Wallace.	21.	John F. Preston.
8.	William King.	22.	Jos. M. Hill.
9.	Daniel B. Beitler.	23.	William Kedward.
10.	N. F. English.	24.	William Seybert.
11.	Daniel A. Beam.	25.	Daniel Harkins.
12.	Isaac Burk.	26.	——— ———.
13.	Rittenhouse Hoeflich.	27.	Charles Summerfield.
14.	Richard Chambers.	28.	R. Klander.

On motion of Mr. English, the officers of the temporary organization were constituted the officers of the permanent organization.

Alderman R. R. Smith then appeared and administered the oath of office to the officers of the board.

The official votes were then announced as follows:

The Vote for Sheriff,

compared with that for Governor, in 1869, was as follows:—

Wards.	GOVERNOR, Oct., 1869. Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	Majorities.	SHERIFF, Oct., 1870. Leeds, Rep.	Gerker, Dem.	Majorities.
1	2276	1541	735 R	2152	1533	619 R
2	2328	2863	435 D	2072	2694	622 D
3	961	1802	841 D	1084	1736	652 D
4	935	2352	1417 D	947	2343	1396 D
5	885	1881	996 D	1060	1698	638 D
6	803	1267	464 D	776	1121	345 D
7	2144	1657	487 R	2560	1485	1075 R
8	1367	1379	12 R	1646	1056	590 R
9	1495	1322	173 R	1345	1247	98 R
10	2547	1357	1190 R	2383	1125	1258 R
11	847	1546	699 D	741	1312	571 D
12	1199	1389	190 D	1207	1307	100 D
13	1878	1476	402 R	1646	1225	421 R
14	2181	1555	626 R	1986	1461	525 R
15	3717	2507	1210 R	3541	2239	1302 R
16	1596	1593	3 R	....	....	....
17	1038	1659	621 D	1141	1755	614 D
18	2849	1713	1136 R	2542	1806	736 D
19	3045	2386	659 R	3136	2429	707 R
20	4495	3646	849 R	4334	3260	1074 R
21	1321	914	407 R	1449	912	537 R
22	2006	1093	913 R	2177	1378	799 R
23	2039	1497	542 R	1991	1570	421 R
24	1848	1758	90 R	1865	1646	219 R
25	1093	1481	388 D	1124	1512	388 D
26	2712	1653	1059 R	....	....	....
27	1016	812	194 R	1148	844	304 R
28	881	703	178 R	949	756	193 R
Total	51202 46802	46802		....	....	
Majorities	4400			....		
Aggregates	98004			....		

The Judicial Tickets.

The vote for the judicial candidates was as follows:—

Wards.	JUDGE OF DIST. COURT. Lynd, Rep.	Price, Dem.	JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS. Paxson, Rep.	Finletter, Rep.	Dechert, Dem.	Heyer, Dem.
1	2096	1579	2257	2168	1504	1500
2	1958	2773	2090	2044	2712	2703
3	986	1828	1131	1084	1737	1736
4	865	2397	948	916	2369	2359
5	981	1763	1111	1041	1708	1690
6	712	1200	806	757	1123	1164
7	2445	1588	2657	2549	1477	1478
8	1374	1240	1726	1645	1093	1087
9	1188	1374	1395	1294	1285	1265
10	2071	1343	2344	2084	1393	1159
11	733	1310	787	772	1274	1278
12	1136	1352	1257	1222	1263	1305
13	1427	1378	1761	1634	1212	1203
14	1808	1602	2083	1997	1470	1471
15	3172	2531	3644	3497	2266	2259
16	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	1144	1836	1173	1192	1715	1738
18	2515	1807	2615	2584	1745	1738
19	3190	2452	3274	3252	2400	2387
20	3960	3499	4490	4390	3203	3197
21	1458	902	1501	1465	900	887
22	1934	1549	2296	2156	1330	1396
23	1958	1585	2048	2014	1532	1536
24	1746	1719	1927	1728	1833	1627
25	1128	1501	1150	1141	1494	1492
26	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	1037	916	1195	998	1013	811
28	879	792	963	946	752	786
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majorities	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aggregates	....	....	....	....	....	....

Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

The vote for these officers was as follows:—

Wards.	REGISTER OF WILLS. Bunn, Rep.	Laws, Dem.	CLERK ORPHANS' COURT. Tittermary, Rep.	Megary, Dem.
1	2027	1588	2173	1519
2	1810	2875	2091	2637
3	989	1797	1078	1737
4	859	2380	921	2366
5	909	1728	1353	1702
6	745	1074	787	1127
7	2460	1511	2579	1459
8	1497	1097	1640	1072
9	1287	1277	1370	1261
10	2212	1174	2324	1135
11	800	1228	762	1290
12	1139	1298	1240	1284
13	1493	1210	1697	1198
14	1806	1481	2013	1460
15	3340	2265	3596	2222
16	....	....	....	....
17	1219	1618	1176	1745
18	2423	1777	2586	1764
19	3472	2293	3267	2406
20	4032	3246	4412	3207
21	1448	891	1487	887
22	2010	1383	2228	1339
23	1965	1562	2033	1541
24	1775	1651	1902	1633
25	1112	1477	1142	1497
26	....	....	....	....
27	1091	827	1187	806
28	893	759	956	747
Total	....	....	....	....
Maj	....	....	....	....
Aggregate	....	....	....	....

Receiver of Taxes and City Commissioner.

The vote for City Commissioner and Receiver of Taxes was as follows:—

WARD.	RECEIVER OF TAXES. Beatty, Rep.	Sloan, Dem.	CITY COMMISSIONER. Bain, Rep.	McBride, Dem.
1	2193	1496	2209	[illegible]
2	2081	2673	2068	2688
3	1111	1725	1095	1749
4	921	2376	925	2371
5	1070	1693	1068	1695
6	791	1107	777	1127
7	2602	1448	2593	1461
8	1645	1060	1670	1035
9	1376	1239	1373	1260
10	2307	1127	2321	1123
11	756	1286	728	1329
12	1230	1287	1241	1280
13	1709	1191	1698	1200
14	1773	1430	2024	1430
15	3609	2204	3587	2219
16*	....	....	....	....
17	1171	1740	1104	1810
18	2581	1764	2546	1729
19	3252	2447	3250	2388
20	4465	3150	4466	3252
21	1486	889	1486	882
22	2265	1317	2242	1332
23	2045	1527	2026	1541
24	1890	1634	1703	1791
25	1142	1497	1142	1489
26	....	....	....	....
27	1185	810	1143	843
28	962	739	940	759
Total	....	....	....	....
Maj				
Aggregate				

* The Sixteenth ward is laid over for the present, on account of tampering with ballots in one precinct.

First Congressional District.

The vote in this district was as follows, compared with that of 1868:—

Wards.	1868. Berry, Rep.	Randall, Dem.	1870. Huckel, Rep.	Randall, Dem.
2	2547	2524	2072	2598
3	1357	2453	1102	1731
4	1153	2818	922	2389
5	1159	2195	1066	1702
6	1102	1696	780	1139
11	1090	2059	763	1294
Total	8408	14748 8408	6705	10853 6705
Maj. Randall, D		6337		4148

The vote for Congressman in this district since 1862, when it assumed its present shape, with the vote for Governor in 1869, shows the following comparison:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	6,273	7,720	1,447D	1868	8,408	14,745	6337D
1864	7,742	9,764	2,022D	1869	6,759	11,711	4952D
1866	7,798	12,192	4,464D	1870	6,705	10,852	4148D

Second Congressional District.

The vote in this district was as follows, compared with that of 1868:—

Wards.	1868. O'Neill, Rep.	Florence, Dem.	1870. O'Neill, Rep.	Creely, Ind. Rep.
1	2360	2152	1795	1850
7	2566	2146	1608	2395
8	1678	1639	1671	988
9	1961	1817	1252	1304
10	2782	1778	2105	1356
25	3186	2381	....	....
Total	14,533 11,913	11,913	....	....

Maj...... 2620 O'Neill, R. Creely, Ind. R. ....

The vote in this district since 1862 has been as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	8614	6068	2546R.	1868	14533	11913	2620R.
1864	11767	7290	4477R.	1869	12541	8909	3632R.
1866	12612	9475	3137R.	1870	....	....	....*

*Independent Republican majority.

Third Congressional District.

The vote in this district was as follows, compared with that of 1868, as originally returned, the seat having ultimately been given to Mr. Myers:—

Wards.	1868. Myers, Rep.	Moffet, Dem.	1870. Myers, Rep.	Moffet, Dem.
12	1462	1727	1249	1277
13	2310	1856	1680	1197
16	1874	2116	....	....
17	1497	2781	1234	1665
18	3147	2285	2410	1899
19	3439	3091	3205	2425
Total	13,729	13,856 13,729	....	....

Maj.........Moffet, D. 127 .... Myers, R.

The vote in this district since 1862 has been as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	8285	8243	42R	1868	13729	13856	127D
1864	11467	9992	1475R	1869	11608	10216	1389R
1866	12520	11516	1004R	1870	....	....	....R

Fourth Congressional District.

The vote in this district was as follows, compared with that of 1868:—

Wards.	1868. Kelley, Rep.	Nicholson, Dem.	1870. Kelley, Rep.	Thomas, Ind. Rep.
14	2570	2014	1805	1594
15	4209	3521	3252	2452
20	4709	4545	4053	3390
21	1561	1211	1435	902
24	2056	2042	1770	1710
27	1170	1052	1107	864
28	892	863	912	710
Total	17,107 15,248	15,148	14,324 11,622	11,622
Maj	2,702 Kelley, R.		2,702 Kelley, R.	

The vote in this district since 1862 has been as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	6946	6118	828R	1868	17107	15248	1859R
1864	13088	9344	3744R	1869	15459	21895	3564R
1866	14551	12126	2425R	1870	14324	11622	2702*

* Regular Republican majority.

Fifth Congressional District.

The vote of the Philadelphia portion of this district was as follows, compared with that of 1868:—

Wards.	1868. Taylor, Rep.	Reading, Dem.	1870. Harmer, Rep.	Reading, Dem.
22	2563	1677	1982	1525
23	2291	1796	1940	1608
25	1271	1916	1148	1489
Totals	6125 5389	5389	5070 4622	4622
Majority	736 Taylor, R.		448 Harmer, R.	

The Representative Districts.

The vote in the eighteen Representative districts into which the city is divided was as follows, those marked thus (*) being elected,—

D.	Candidates.	Vote. Rep.	Dem.	Majorities. Rep.	Dem.
2.	Wm. H. Stevenson	2265	....	....	....
	George McGowan	....	2560	....	295
3.	William Kelley	2190	....	....	....
	Samuel Josephs	....	4660	....	2470
5.	William Duffy	2416	....	280	....
	Ed. F. Carlin	....	2136	....	....
6.	Charles Kleckner	1627	....	....	....
	*John F. Mooney	....	1713	....	86
7.	Robert Johnson	2518	....	903	....
	Fred. H. Mecke	....	1615	....	....
8.	*Wm. L. Marshall	3226	....	1329	....
	Henry G. Freeman	....	1897	....	....
9.	Wm. H. Porter	1531	....	....	....
	*Geo. A. Quigley	....	2438	....	907
	Scattering	....	80	....	....
10.	*John E. Reyburn	3014	....	1033	....
	Geo. Provand	....	1981	....	....
14.	*John Cloud	3322	....	626	....
	John M. Larkin	....	2696	....	....
15.	*Adam Albright	4500	....	1278	....
	Michael Price	....	3222	....	....
16.	*Wm. F. Smith	3118	....	1091	....
	Patrick Dillon	....	2027	....	....
17.	Watson Comly	2748	....	....	....
	*Jos. A. Campbell	....	2956	....	208
18.	*James Miller	3635	....	425	....
	Wm. D. Rickards	....	3270	....	....

A Riot—Shay Nolen Shot.

When the votes for Receiver of Taxes were about to be called, Mr. Shoemaker arose and stated that there were discrepancies in the returns of the Twenty-sixth ward, and he moved that Colonel Mann be admitted as counsel.

An amendment was made to admit Mr. Cassidy. This was agreed to unanimously.

The messenger was despatched for these gentlemen, and in a few seconds there was a noise outside of the door, and on the messenger opening it, John Ahern was foremost, and clinched with him. He was then hustled out, and as he went, he cried, "Will see no one but judges get in there."

Colonel Mann was then announced, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Colonel Mann asserted his rights, and the door was opened—Mann being on the lead.

A Democratic judge arose and hoped there would be no trouble. While he was speaking the door was besieged by both the police and the outsiders, headed by Ahern, McMullin, R. Smith Lister, and Shay Nolen. Blackjacks were pulled out and heads were hammered without number. Colonel Mann succeeded in getting in and the next man was Ahern, who was jammed between the doors. He had a billy in his hand and it was taken from him. In the meantime he was badly cut about the head.

Finally the panels of the door were broken in and the door itself yielded. Shay Nolan ran to the centre of the room, when a spittoon was hurled at one of the judges. He turned and seeing Nolan near him pulled out a revolver and fired. The ball took effect in the neck. The wounded man was carried off by his friends to a carriage on Fifth street and driven away. Blackjacks were flourished, and the outsiders were evidently in possession of the room; the police never once attempting to keep them out, notwithstanding there were enough policemen there to have taken thirty men in charge.

Immediately after the shooting of Nolan Mr. Cassidy arrived, and, using his influence, succeeded in clearing the room of all but the judges and himself and Mr. Mann. Lieutenant Curley and a posse of officers then entered the room and, strange to relate, not one of the besiegers was taken into custody, but Mr. Peterman, one of the doorkeepers, and Mr. Alexander Crawford, the judge of the Nineteenth ward, were arrested. McMullin, Lister, Ahern—the latter bleeding profusely from the head—and the remainder of the mob left the scene unmolested.

Crawford will be charged with the shooting of Nolen. When this fellow dropped some of the more prominent of the rioters were seen running among the police begging them to give him a revolver.

Return Judge Seibert, during the melee, called upon the police to interfere, but they either stood like statues or they aided and abetted the rioters. One of them was noticed using his billy on the heads of the judges who were trying to keep the door shut.

The room having been cleared, a motion prevailed that a short recess be taken.

Some twenty minutes elapsing, the roll of judges was called, and all were present excepting those representing the Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth wards, the latter having left the room and the former having been arrested.

Colonel Mann, speaking for himself and Mr. Cassidy, then made a few remarks, in which he counselled the judges as to the course they should pursue. They had better take only those returns from the judges that bore an honest face, and that could only be in the shape of a document made up at the meeting of the judges of the elections of the various precincts in the ward. All else should be excluded. After having finished their labors in that respect, if they were deficient in any returns they could go to the Court and make a statement, on which the Court would furnish them with the next best record to be original, the return made to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

A judge then stated that the Return Judge of the Twenty-sixth ward had entered the room, and at his request had given him the figures off a sheet of foolscap, to which there were no signatures. The speaker desired to know of Colonel Mann whether such should be received.

Colonel Mann, emphatically, No, sir.

Another judge then stated that the Return Judge of the Twenty-sixth ward had told him that he was drunk last night and had lost his papers.

Colonel Mann—Then it is better that you represent the case to the Court, who will see that justice is done.

President English then proceeded with the reading of the returns for Receiver of Taxes.

The riotous proceedings in the room created such a noise that hundreds of men were attracted to the entrance to the main door on the State House pavement leading to the court-room, but here the police performed their duty and prevented any effecting an entrance to the hall. The news spread rapidly, and in twenty minutes there were several thousand people on Chesnut street.

The demonstration made on the judges seems to have been the result of a misunderstanding by the outsiders, as both the Democratic and Republican judges had agreed that counsel should be admitted for the purpose of giving advice as to the matter in the Twenty-sixth ward

The Case in Court.

Soon after Crawford, the Return Judge from the Ninth ward, was locked up at the Central Police Station. Counsel appeared before Judge Allison in the Common Pleas Court, and asked that a writ of habeas corpus issue in the case; that it was necessary that the prisoner should transact his business in the Board of Return Judges.

William B. Mann, Esq., then narrated the circumstances of the affair, and gave in detail all the facts connected with the disgraceful proceedings in the board, brought about by a set of ruffians forcing themselves into the room.

The Judge at once ordered the prisoner to be brought before him, and after listening to both sides of the story he ordered Lieutenant Thomas to return the prisoner to his place on the Board of Return Judges, and continue him in custody until a full investigation of the case was made. He specially directed that after the meeting of the board Crawford should be returned to the Central Police Station.

Judge Allison took occasion to censure the police force for not preventing the disturbance alluded to, and said it was a reproach to a city like Philadelphia that such an affair should occur so near the Court House.

Lieutenant Thomas said that he had some thirty-three men to protect the peace.

The Judge answered that that did not speak well for the police force. If it was thought necessary the Mayor or his officer in charge should have had five hundred and thirty-three men to protect the peace.

Lieutenant Curley, who was present, remarked that he thought the present police force was equal to any force ever possessed by the city, and Judge Allison answered that he was not sitting to argue that question.

The papers containing the returns from the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward were sent for but could not be found. In place of them some papers were presented which bore such evident marks of fraud upon them that the counsel for both sides agreed that they should be thrown out. To this objection was made and a committee was sent to ask instruction from the Court.

To these Judge Allison said that if he were a return judge and papers were presented with such gross marks of fraud upon them he would certainly reject them unless compelled by a mandamus from the court.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Heavy Fighting Near Paris

Prussia Everywhere Successful.

The Battle of Metz.

A Complete French Rout

The Occupation of Orleans.

Bombardment of Thionville.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Skirmish near Bruyeres.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A despatch from a French source has just been received here, giving the following news of an engagement that occurred on Monday, the 10th instant, near Bruyeres, between a body of franc-tireurs and the Prussians. After a short conflict the latter retired with the loss of thirty killed and wounded. The French loss is not stated.

The Occupation of Orleans

by the Prussians is not yet confirmed, though it is certain the French have fallen back along the left bank of the river.

The Prussians are leaving Gourneay and marching to Gisors. Turning from St. Quentin, they threaten Amiens.

Another Engagement.

An engagement occurred at Mattegras yesterday between the Uhlans and hussars. No result given.

Gisors Occupied.

A force of eight hundred Prussians and five hundred Saxons have already occupied Gisors. The Germans have also appeared at Montdidier, where a small detachment of them were defeated by the franc-tireurs.

Cannonading at Thionville.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A telegram from Arlon, Belgium, dated last evening, says that heavy canonnading has been heard to-day in the direction of Thionville. It is said that the garrison of Montmedy has retreated to Stenay.

Anxiety for News.

TOURS, Oct. 12—Midnight.—No news has been received from Orleans or Chateau d'Eau, whither regiments were sent last evening. Much anxiety is manifested, as it is known that the Germans were in heavy force in that neighborhood.

The Bruyeres Fight.

General Cambriels reports having gained considerable advantage with his command over the force of 15,000 Prussians near Bruyeres.

The Battle of Metz.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The particulars of the battle before Metz which occurred on Friday last have just been received. The French made a sortie in force, and after a battle were driven back with tremendous losses. The Prussians took a great number of prisoners. The cattle in and around Metz are dying by hundreds from the rinderpest.

Their bodies cannot be buried quick enough to prevent the epidemic spreading, and notwithstanding that hard frosts have occurred there, disease is spreading rapidly. The French fire from Metz continues incessant.

The Franc-Tireurs

not being uniformed, the Prussians do not regard them as regular soldiers of France and shoot them on sight.

The Way Open to Orleans.

The defeat of the French at Artenay opens the way to Orleans for the Prussians, and the occupation of that city is hourly expected.

A Cavalry Battle.

On Monday a Prussian cavalry division drove four thousand Mobiles across the Eure, near Cherissy. The losses of the latter were heavy.

Nothing important has been received from the Prussian force before Paris by way of Berlin.

Garibaldi Going to the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The French fleet was still off Heligoland this morning.

It is known that General Garibaldi has left Tours in company with Colonel Tropoli for the seat of war. Their exact destination has not been divulged, but it is intimated he will take command at Orleans.

The Bombardment of Paris.

BERLIN, Oct. 12—5 P. M., via London, Oct. 13.—The obstacles to the conveyance and planting of the Prussian siege guns have been so far overcome that the cannonade before Paris may be momentarily expected.

The Prussians occupied Orleans yesterday. A French corps was encamped on the left bank of the river.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13.

The French Prisoners

have been removed from Beverloo, because of a conspiracy to murder the guards and escape.

The *Echo* of this city doubts the story of Napoleon's complicity in any conspiracy, and says he is too eager to preserve his personal safety to return to France.

FROM THE WEST.

Kansas Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Oct. 13.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of this State, which has been in session here this week, will adjourn today. The annual report of the Grand Master shows the order to be in a very prosperous condition.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The attendance at the Industrial Exhibition yesterday numbered 18,000 persons. The general committee have positively decided to close the exhibition on the 22d instant.

Frost in Iowa.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Oct. 13.—There was a light frost in the low lands on Tuesday night, the first of the season. No damage occurred to vegetation.

THE ELECTIONS.

FROM THE STATE.

The Eighteenth Congressional District.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 13.—Lycoming county gives about 1000 against Armstrong, and Clinton is reported at from 700 to 800 against him. The vote is very light in Tioga, and the result is doubtful.

The Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Districts.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.—Reliable information received here defeats Donley, Republican, in the Twenty-fourth district, by nearly 900, and Gilfillan, Republican, in the Twentieth district, by from 600 to 700.

The Sixteenth District—Cessna Probably Defeated.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—The latest reports from the Sixteenth district make it as follows:—

	Cessna, Rep.	Myers, Dem.
Adams	....	322
Franklin	....	161
Fulton	....	400
Bedford	....	50
Somerset	921	....
	921	933

Myers' apparent majority, 12. Only the official vote will determine certainly who is elected.

The Double District—Democratic Senators Elected.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—The double Senatorial district elects Petriken and Crawford, Democrats, to the Senate over Woods and Wilson, Republicans, and Rhorer and McAlcer, Democrats, are pretty certainly elected to the House from Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata. There is a bare chance for the Republican Assemblymen.

The Eighteenth Congressional District—Defeat of Hon. Daniel J. Morrell.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 18.—Colonel Speer, Democrat, defeats Hon. Daniel J. Morrell in this Congressional district by over 100 majority. Speer has nearly 600 majority in Huntingdon county.

The Sixteenth Senatorial District.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

LEWISBURG, Oct. 13.—A. H. Dill (Democrat) defeats Johnson (Republican) over 800 in this district. He carries every county. His majority in Union is about 200, in Snyder about 125, and in Lycoming between 500 and 600. Three Democratic Assemblymen are elected in the district, a gain of two.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Mourning for General Lee in Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—The announcement of the death of General Lee, received here last evening, has cast a shadow of gloom over the city, and tokens of most profound sorrow are visible throughout the entire community. The Chamber of Commerce had just assembled in annual meeting when the sad tidings were received, and after the adoption of a resolution of deep regret and recommending citizens to close places of business to-day, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the good and great captain who has in peace passed away in the midst of his usefulness and honors. The Governor will to-day communicate the sad news to the General Assembly, who will set apart a day for mourning throughout the Commonwealth. All the buildings, public and private, are being heavily draped. The bells are tolling mournfully, and on every countenance are depicted unmistakable signs of unfeigned sorrow. Never has there been an event, not even the downfall of the Confederacy, which has caused such deep and genuine sorrow throughout the entire South.

FROM NEW YORK.

Military Excursion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., and a company of artillery from Newburyport, Mass., with bands of music, arrived here to-day on an excursion. Ben Perley Poor commands the artillery. Governor English, of Connecticut, and other New England notables will join the excursionists to-morrow. The 9th Regiment of this city, Colonel Fisk, escorted them through the city to the hotels. They will be reviewed by the Mayor to-morrow.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Stocks very strong. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, do., 111⅞; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90⅞; Canton, 67⅛; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93⅜; Erie, 22⅞; Reading, 101⅛; Adams Express, 67⅛; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 94⅞; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 39⅜.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Cotton dull and lower; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 15⅞c.; Orleans at 16⅛c. Flour advanced 5c. on shipping grades; sales 9500 barrels State at $5·15@6; Ohio at $5·55@6·40; Western at $5·15@6·50; Southern at $5·55@8·50. Wheat advanced 1c.; sales 60,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·30@1·31 for new; No. 2 at $1·29 for new; red Western at $1·35. Corn firmer; sales 33,000 bushels mixed Western at 86c. Oats firmer; sales 24,000 bushels Ohio at 55@57c.; Western at 52⅛@53c. Beef dull. Pork dull; mess, $26·25@26·37. Lard quiet; steam, 14⅞@16⅛c. Whisky steady at 89⅛@89⅛c.

ANOTHER FAITHLESS SHEPHERD.

Grave Charges Against a Clergyman—He Declines to Answer Them and Resigns His Pastorate.

The Troy *Times* of the 11th instant has the following:—

Some weeks since there appeared in these columns a paragraph stating that grave rumors in regard to the morals of an up-town clergyman were in circulation. The name of the person was not given, as it was hoped that he would be able to disprove the rumors. Later developments render this almost an impossibility, and we now feel called upon to give publicity to facts that have for a considerable time been in our possession.

The clergyman to whom reference was made is the Rev. J. W. Tucker, who in June last was appointed pastor of the Vail Avenue Methodist Church. He came originally from a Southern Conference, and as his credentials were without a flaw, he was cordially welcome by his ministerial brethren. A few weeks since he went South on a visit, his congregation having granted him four weeks' leave of absence. Soon after his departure scandalous rumors began to circulate. It was whispered that a woman was living in Hudson who had a child, of which she said Mr. Tucker was the father.

The rumor was deemed a proper subject for investigation, and the presiding elder of this district visited the lady down the river. She admitted that the child was Mr. Tucker's, but asserted that she was his wife. Further investigation brought to light the fact that during Mr. Tucker's pastorate at Granville, Washington county, this same woman was known as his niece, and that something in their actions caused a great deal of talk among the people, which finally ended by the departure of the woman.

After ascertaining these facts the elder wrote to Mr. Tucker and urged him to return and clear up these charges if he could. In response to this communication a letter was received the other day from the reverend sinner, which contained a general denial of everything implicating him, but closing with the resignation of his pastorate. This is taken by the majority of his former congregation as a substantial admission of immoral practices. Mr. Tucker is said to be a talented and effective preacher.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870.

This morning the money market rules quiet and easy, the regular business demand having fallen off materially. The activity at the Stock Board, however, has caused considerable shifting of loans and imparted an artificial vitality to the market. There is no material change in the movement of currency, the drain South and West being about balanced by the receipts thence in payment of fall goods. The banks are discounting freely to-day for their depositors, and this must bring down the street rates ultimately.

The Gold market is active and steady, ranging from 113⅝ to 114.

Governments are also strong in sympathy with gold.

Stocks were fairly active, and prices were generally steady. Sales of Pennsylvania 6s, third series, at 110. City Loans were steady at former quotations.

Reading Railroad was hardly so strong. Sales at 50½@50⅝, the latter b. o. Pennsylvania was quiet, with sales at 60⅞. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 115½; North Pennsylvania at 43; Philadelphia and Erie at 27⅛, b. o.; and Oil Creek and Allegheny was in active demand, with sales up to 44¾ b. o.

In Canal shares there was a good demand for Lehigh, with sales at 33¾@33⅞, the latter b. o.

Sales of Central Transportation at 50½, and 50 was bid for Second and Third; 28½ for Spruce and Pine, and 15⅛ for Hestonville, with a sharp demand.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.	
$10000 Pa 6s, 3d se...110	36 sh Penna R.... 60⅞
$2000 Phila & E 7s.. 88⅛	43 sh O C & A R.. 44⅞
$3000 do........ 88⅛	100 do.......c. 44⅞
66 sh Cent Trans 2d 50⅛	100 do....b30. 44⅞
54 sh Reading R... 50¾	300 do.....b30. 44⅞
600 do..........50·56	2 do......... 44⅞
100 do.....b30. 50⅝	100 do.....b30. 44¾
1 do......... 50⅝	54 do......... 44½
400 do.....ls.50·56	85 sh N Pa R..... 43
100 do.....b15. 50⅝	39 sh Leh V R..ls. 58⅝
200 do.....b30.50·56	200 sh Leh Nav..ls. 33¾
200 do.......c. 50⅛	200 do....b45. 33⅞
7 sh Cam & Am R.115⅛	200 do.....b30. 33⅞
100 do.........115⅛	100 sh Ph & E R.b30 27⅛
BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$2000 Cam & Am 83s 92½	8 sh Reading R..50·69
1 sh Mech Bank.. 33	100 do.........50·56
100 sh Ph & E R.... 27⅛	100 do.....b60. 50⅝
5 sh Penna R..... 60⅞	700 do...... ls. 50⅝
100 sh Read. Mond.50·56	200 do......s5. 50⅝
100 do....b15.50·56	100 do......... 50⅝
200 do.....b30 50⅝	300 do.....30d. 50⅝
SECOND BOARD.	
$1000 N Penna 7s... 84	200 sh Leh N St..b5 33⅛
$5000 C & A m 6s,89 96⅝	100 do......... 33⅛
$4000 do.......... 96⅝	100 do......b5 33⅛
$2800 City 6s, New..102½	500 do.....b5. 33⅛
25 sh Minehill R.. 52	100 do.....b30. 33⅛
600 sh Read R...2d. 50¾	400 do.....b3. 33⅛
100 do.....2d. 50¾	400 do.....b60. 33⅛
100 sh Leh Nav St 33⅝	

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1862, 112⅝@112⅞; do. 1864, 111½@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅞@112; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110⅝@110⅞; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Gold, 113⅞@114⅛; Silver, 108@110; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 710@725.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.—The Flour market is quiet, with very little demand either for shipment or for the supply of the home consumers. About 600 barrels sold, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Ohio do. do. and $6·50@7; fancy brands at $7·25@8·25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 4000 bushels, including Indiana red at $1·39@1·39; amber at $1·42@1·45; and white at $1·45@1·60. Rye is steady at 92c. for Western. Corn is very dull at the recent decline. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at 90@91c. and Western mixed at 85@88c. Oats are not much sought after. Sales of 1500 bushels at 50@52c. for white Western; and 45@46c. for mixed. In Barley we notice sales of 400 bush. New York six-rowed at $1·10; and 5000 bushels Western on private terms late yesterday afternoon.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Whisky is firmer. Holders ask 92@93c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........60 | 11 A. M.......65 | 2 P. M.......70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Sea Breeze, Moffat, Barbadoes, Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Schr Harry White, Hopkins, Kingston, Jam., Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Hope, Miles, Alexandria, Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Blondel, Chipman, Providence, do.

Schr C. W. May, Endson, do.

Schr J. Thompson, Endicott, Apponaug, do.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Fall River, do.

Schr A. L. Dow, Young, Boston, do.

Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, do.

Schr L. D. Phard, Anderson, New Bedford, do.

Schr F. B. Colton, Somers, Weymouth, do.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Ada Ames, Adams, 10 days from Charleston, with phosphate to Charleston Mining Co.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Chief, West, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Windward, Phillips, from Rappahannock.

Schr Thomas Sinnickson, Dickinson, from Boston.

Schr D. S. Siner, Siner, do.

Schr Anna J. Cranmer, Cobb, do.

Schr Julien Wilson, Cavalier, do.

Schr J. K. Manning, Gandy, do.

Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, do.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Lynn.

Schr Ida de Latorre, Davis, from Fall River.

Schr M. E. Graham, Thornton, from Wareham.

Schr John B. Clayton, Champion, from Salem.

Schr Charles Woolsey, Parker, from New Haven.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

The fine new iron steamship Georgia, recently launched from Cramp's ship yard, sailed at 11 o'clock this morning for New York, and is expected to make the run thither in 18 hours. She is commanded by Captain Crowell.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 13.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

George Craig and B. C. Shaeffer, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

John S. Mason, with lumber to Croskey & Son.

B. C. Bowman, with lumber, for Newark, N. J.

Wm. M. Lloyd, with lumber, for Chester.

Lizzie, with flint, for Trenton.

Harry and Carrie, with coal, for Salem.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Waterloo, Patterson, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th ult., lat. 46 15, long. 18 20.

Bark Olof Kyrre, Larsen, hence, at Belfast 27th ultimo.

Bark Lynet, Olsen, hence, at Dantzic 26th ult.

Bark Tropic Bird, Durkee, hence, at Cronstadt 24th ult.

Bark James A. Borland, Baker, hence, at Cronstadt 26th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

AN INSIDE VIEW OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By balloon express a special correspondent inside of Paris furnished us the very interesting report given on Monday to our readers of the condition of things in the city under the siege, day by day, from the 19th of September to the 5th inst., inclusive. From this diary it appears that on the 19th of September a detachment of Gardes Mobiles and Zouaves, after a three hours' fight, had been defeated outside the walls, and that these "soldiers, flying into Paris, spread great consternation among the people, who filled the streets;" that "the reds have prepared to avail themselves of the first serious defeat to seize the Government;" that "the telegraph wires to Brest and New York have been cut, and Paris is now completely isolated from the rest of the world;" and that "many foreigners have been arrested, a number of them charged with being spies." A gloomy exhibit, this, of demoralization, divisions, conspiracy, and distrust.

On the 20th of September numerous parties, under various devices, attempted to get away from the city, but in every case they failed. The German investment round a circuit of thirty miles was found complete and tight as a drum. "Many of the shops were shut and jewelry has entirely disappeared from the show windows and bazaars." A bad sign. September 21, the anniversary of the republic of 1792, a proclamation is issued in honor of the event. "Rumors of an armistice sent the funds up, and immense relief is evident in the public mind." No wonder, for "marauders have broken loose and are robbing in every direction," and "Paris is encumbered with people utterly destitute of all means, in consequence of the stoppage of all work." Nearly half a million of armed men in the city of all sorts. On the 22d we find provisions getting dear, milk, butter and vegetables getting scarce, and the cost of fuel enormous. All the newspapers published on half sheets. No news from the outside world since Sunday last. A suggestive picture of "the mysteries and miseries of Paris" under siege.

On September 23 heavy cannonading outside all day creates great excitement inside. News of Jules Favre's failure with Bismarck had a prodigious effect. The "reds" were headed off in the general cry for war to "the last ditch." Very little gas used, and at midnight Paris is as still as a graveyard. "Can such things be" in Paris, where the fun ought to be in full blast at midnight? The saloons of the Grand Hotel on the 24th are turned over to an ambulance corps, and the "statue of Napoleon the First has been pulled down at Courbevoie and thrown into the river." The Parisians have had enough of the Bonapartes. Provisions are getting so high that riots and plunder are feared. The new opera house is opened for the distribution of food to the poor, and (October 1) "the smallpox is rapidly increasing thereby adding one more to the horrors of the siege." On the 3d Gambetta says to Picard, "The proper place for us is Tours. We must make up our minds to venture out in a balloon. It is our only means of getting out." We know what followed. Gambetta did get off in a balloon, but it was a narrow escape. He reports Paris as tranquil and resolute, that her provisions still hold out, that half a million of armed men are within the walls for her defense, and that the women are making a million of cartridges a day.

Now, to reduce all these details to a few hard facts, what is the condition of Paris under this siege? There are two millions of men, women, and children within the walls on a limited supply of provisions. From day to day this supply is so far diminished as to lessen the amounts distributed and to increase the price of everything nearer and nearer to the point of starvation to thousands. What, then, does it signify that there are three thousand cannon mounted and five hundred thousand armed men within the walls for the city's defense, if the city is so reduced in its supplies that within a month it must capitulate or make a desperate sortie, in order to procure food, or suffer the terible extremities of starvation.

A note from the Prussian Government on this subject says that if the city resolves to hold out till starved into submission there are two millions of people to whom the Prussian army would be unable to supply food for a single day; that there is nothing eatable left within several days' march of Paris, and that consequently in the extremity suggested hundreds of thousands of those people must starve.

One of two things, therefore, may be very shortly looked for—a desperate sortie from those five hundred thousand armed men in Paris upon the German line of investment, or a capitulation, and we may, perhaps, have both. We look first, however, for a desperate sortie and a bloody engagement.

THE WAR AND THE COTTON CROP.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

While every week of European war and business derangement buoys the hopes of the wheat-grower and sustains his price, in the same ratio is cotton depressed. The declaration of hostilities in July, followed by the amazing vigor of the Prussian advance and the collapse of the French armies, has made it more and more certain that thousands and thousands of spindles must cease to run; that millions who had money to buy cloth last year will have no money this year. Navigation became timorous and capital over-cautious. The result is just what all the South feared—cotton hardly over a shilling a pound—in fact, less than 12½ cents, gold. It is now quite well ascertained that cotton gives no profit worth mentioning when the price goes below 15 cents, and none at all when only 10 is the price of good middling. At the New Orleans fair in April the cost of a pound of cotton was discussed, and the conclusion reached that on the best alluvial soils, in a good season, and with close management, 10 cents will make a pound. But on the average upland, and with the average economy, the planter loses who does not receive 15. Southern prosperity, which for two years has gone beyond all precedent in the days of the old *regime*, has received a blow: the planter is disheartened; the merchants are afraid to buy, and Southern goods are gathering dust in the lofts of New York warehouses.

We have again and again counseled the cotton-growing States that a devotion such as they have given to a single product, for marketing which they must look to foreign countries, is bad economy, and can result in no lasting and permanent thrift. A community that lives by cotton only, or wheat only, or tobacco, or rice, or sugar, will run over a great surface with a low and exhaustive tillage. Nothing is returned to the soil for crops taken off. Prosperity is measured by dollars that come over-seas—not by such true tests as the condition of roads, houses, bridges, churches, and stock. A foreign market is a precarious market. When it is good it throws abundance of spending-money into the planter's pocket, and he scatters it for things that perish with the using. He buys a saddle-horse from Kentucky, a carriage in New York; his family indulge in expensive silks, rare china, and velvet carpets.

Then comes a crash; the merchant has advanced several thousands on a crop that hardly pays for picking, and holds a mortgage on the land. Expenses must be reduced, the old luxuries are partly abandoned, and retrenchment throws a gloom over the family and broods over the neighborhood. Another year the price goes up, and with it the profusion of living. Thus agriculture, instead of proceeding with the wise calmness and grand uniformity of nature, becomes a speculation, almost a game. If the planter becomes a gamester, what wonder that the merchant, the lawyer, the politician, follows in his wake, and the whole social fabric is convulsed by a sudden telegram from London? Cannot our Southern brethren see that a composed, well based, established, yet progressive civilization is inconsistent with their misplaced confidence in a single product? and will they not take a lesson from the gloomy experience of this year, and no longer prop all their hopes on a cotton bale? Though the planter makes only his living this year, he is by no means poor. The crops of '68 and '69 paid him handsome returns, and he can command the means for engaging in varied culture and a diversified industry.

First of all, he should arrange to produce all the wheat, all the corn, oats, pork, and beef he consumes. He should examine new methods and learn whether his long, sunny summers cannot do something more for him than merely to open a boll of cotton. He can grow figs and dry them; he can raise sweet potatoes in large quantities, pare and slice them, and, by drying in a kiln, give the soldier and the sailor and the poor of cities cheap and nutritious food. On his rough land the Angora goat will prosper. His forests can be made profitable for bark, for tanner's ooze, and for lumber. On his sunny southern slopes the grape will gather sweetness. Thus his land will become attractive, and its value will greatly enhance. If the adversity of this year can be made to utter an impressive lesson on true thrift for the South, the cloud that now overshadows their industry really has a silver lining.

ROME AND ALSACE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

By the occupation of the territory composing the Roman State the political consolidation of Italy is completed. It would be idle to assert that all the steps by which this great achievement has been carried through have been in harmony with morality as understood between Government and Government; yet the self-respect of the Italian people has been preserved by their strong sense of a higher right entitling those who have acted in their name to do all they have done. The consciousness of a unity in the Italian people has produced a conviction of their moral right to form one political aggregate, and to give to it such constitutional forms as the majority of Italians should prefer. No inquiry can be more important for various reasons at this moment than an inquiry into the source of this overpowering consciousness of unity. It has assuredly not grown out of common political history, for, not to speak of modern times, there never was a period at which Italy was a country with Rome for her capital, for Rome was always the capital either of less or of more than Italy. Nor has this remarkable feeling arisen from unity of race. Nothing is more certain than that the Italians are not of the same race. Many of them are doubtless descended from races akin to the citizens of the city which conquered the world, but vast numbers could only trace their pedigree to the great gangs of slaves, swept together from the corners of the earth, who filled the households or tilled the gigantic estates of the wealthy Romans. The population of the North of Italy is mainly Celtic, that of the extreme south has in it Greek, Arabian, and Norman ingredients; and everywhere at the top there must be a thick stratum of German origin. The true unity of Italy is the result of the unity of language; it is comparatively modern, and consists in a common mental history. Italian learning, Italian science, Italian poetry, Italian painting, Italian music, and Italian architecture, have been practically common for many centuries to all the countries now forming the kingdom, and out of these has been shaped the unity of the Italian people.

It is worth taking the real origin of Italian unity into consideration when we are asked to assent to that German claim to Alsace and Lorraine which is perhaps at this moment being settled in one sense or the other. That, too, is a claim alleged to be morally founded on unity. The unity is not of language, which is allowed to have degenerated into a patois in these provinces; it is a unity of race, supposed to be shown by a former common tongue. What is really meant by unity of race beyond a certain community of language is not the less indistinctly understood because the words are nowadays common in men's mouths; those who talk with most emphasis about races and nationalities would probably hesitate to lay down that all whom they include under a particular name have sprung from the loins of the same savage patriarch. What really is important is the question whether unity of race or language has produced community of mental history. Now, it is certain that Alsace and Lorraine have had no part or share in the intellectual development of Germany. The Reformation was the great intellectual achievement of Germany, but Alsace and Lorraine have long been fervently Catholic. German literature only came into existence when they were French, and not long before the events occurred which made them intensely and fanatically proud of being French. The mental history of these provinces is in fact French, and it is now too late to make it otherwise. They have already given several great names to French art and literature, and their admiration is commanded exclusively by French models. As for the political history of the population, it is of even later origin than their intellectual history, for it began in 1789. Their power of speaking a broken German does not produce sympathy with a single German idea.

Considering what the exploits of German generals have been, it would be highly presumptuous to question their opinion that the annexation of these provinces would give them a nearly impregnable military frontier; and we are not satisfied that M. Renan is right in asserting that France, if she retained Alsace and Lorraine, would easily reconcile herself to Germany, while she would never forgive their loss. But there is one aspect of the subject on which English authority is better than any other. Englishmen may claim to be heard by Germans when they say that the possession of these provinces would be a very serious misfortune to those liberties which Germany appears to be now sure of obtaining. The Germans seem to have persuaded themselves that they can re-Germanize Alsace and Lorraine by careful administration. Yet this process has been going on for long years in the Austrian States, and the present dangers of the Austrian empire arise from the fact that the attempts of the German bureaucracy to produce a uniform political whole have failed miserably even in those Slavonic provinces which have no mental history at all and little more than a pretence of political history. Not even the political institutions of Hungary seem to us likely to prove material so stubborn and unmalleable as the French structure of society in Alsace and Lorraine. We cannot doubt that the new provinces would have to be governed as Posen is governed, only under vastly greater difficulties. Now we Englishmen have a world of experience on this subject from our connection with Ireland. We shall never give it up so long as we exist as a nation, and, indeed, we should cease to be a nation if we lost it. But at the same time we cannot help feeling for the political rashness of a nation which should take to itself a sort of Ireland, save under pressure of overwhelming political necessity. It is not that nowadays we find it difficult to be just or generous to Ireland; the misfortune which it entails upon us is loss of confidence in our own political, social, and economical ideas. But a nation like ours, old in freedom, can find its most cherished principles falsified in a part of its territory, and yet not suffer half the injury which a similar miscarriage would occasion to a community which is taking its first steps in political liberty.

Nor need we hesitate to say that those difficulties which we trust we have nearly overcome in our government of Ireland would be aggravated tenfold in the case of the new German provinces. The great obstacle to success in administering Alsace and Lorraine, if they remained (as we think they would) permanently discontented, would be the proximity of France. France may be immensely weakened and impoverished; but nothing will make Frenchmen cease to be a great literary people. You may no longer fear her armies, and yet her wit and her passion may be to the last degree formidable. It is hard to govern a thoroughly discontented dependency under any circumstances, but infinitely harder to govern it under the eyes of a bitterly critical neighbor who has the ear of the world. However much we may recognize the great qualities of the German people, we cannot but see that there are many German peculiarities which a thoroughly unfriendly censor may succeed in so describing as to make them contemptible or hateful. Neither the kings nor the nobles nor the bureaucracy nor the literary men nor the middle class are exempt from weaknesses which it would cost little to French criticism to make the sport of the world. But the great weapon of French literature would be the aggravation of actually existing discontent. In these days of universal publicity there is no nation which does not suffer extreme discomfort from the knowledge that she is suspected of oppressing a province or a dependency. Great Britain is singularly callous to foreign opinion, and yet the approval of the "intelligent foreigner" was promised us as the chief reward of recent Irish legislation of which a good deal was not to our national taste. Russia takes manifest pains to seem unconcerned as to what Europe may think of her administration of Poland; yet the signs of *malaise* may be clearly read in the affected nationalism of her literature and her press. But discontents which are merely an annoyance to a despotically governed country, or to a country of assured freedom, may prove the cruellest of trials in the infancy of free government.

MUST WE HAVE A NEW PARTY?

From the N. Y. Sun.

In the old time the Whigs made a great outcry against President Jackson for bringing, as they alleged, the patronage and power of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections. The old General had rather arbitrary notions of discipline, political as well as military, and a disobedience of orders emanating from competent authority was summarily punished. He contended that men in the employment of the Government could not in equity and good conscience resist its measures. In other words, he insisted, not only that his Cabinet should be a unit, but that inferior agents of the Government should not obstruct the harmonious operations of the administration. The opposition, headed by Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, nearly broke down General Jackson by seizing upon this annunciation of his policy and determination, and denouncing what was charged to be usurpation and tyranny. The country was electrified by eloquence steadily poured forth in the Senate; but Jackson understood the popular temper, and his strong will and manifest honesty of purpose carried him triumphantly through the terrible ordeal.

Can Grant maintain himself in a similar exigency? Without knowledge or experience in civil affairs, with no comprehension of the condition or wants of the country, no aptitude for the duties of his high office, surrounded by flatterers who play upon his weaknesses and direct the course of the Government with reference to their own selfish schemes, it is not surprising that his administration should be steadily falling into contempt.

The President is constantly and openly interfering with elections in the States, and has no hesitation in directing office-holders how to vote, or in threatening them with removal in case they disobey his orders. In Missouri the Republicans are divided, and Grant is bringing the whole power of the administration to bear against the strongest faction. Is it conceivable that the people will submit to this impertinent dictation?

In this State a similar course has been pursued. Senator Fenton and his friends have been proscribed on account of their alleged hostility to Grant's desire for a renomination. Can the integrity of the party be maintained under such circumstances? The thing is impossible. If the Democrats have sufficient sense and judgment to profit by their past experience, the way to victory is open and easy; but they resemble the Bourbons too much to warrant the hope that they will act wisely or well. Grant has broken down and has damaged his party immensely. Of that there can be no question. If the Democrats fail to take advantage of the situation—and it looks as though they would—it may devolve upon the *Sun* to found a new party. In such a contingency we shall take care to lay the foundations broad and deep, so that the superstructure will be permanent and worthy of this country.

REACTION IN GERMANY.

From the Chicago Post.

It is impossible for the most enthusiastic defender of the course of Prussia since Sedan to deny that there are at present manifold indications of a liberal reaction in Germany. The first exultation of victory is over, and considerate afterthought has calmed the passions, and, joined to the melancholy argument of infinite desolation and mourning, has created an intense desire for peace.

The iron rule of what the world has been pleased to term the most formidable military despotism now absolutely prevails throughout Germany, and it is, accordingly, somewhat difficult definitely to ascertain the exact condition of public sentiment in that country. Such of the surface indications of this change of sentiment as have been permitted to come to us, are the imprisonment of the eminent German liberal Jacobi for a most able and moderate speech, the arrest of other liberals in different parts of Germany, the opposition, although restrained, of a considerable number of the national liberals and of the *Forttchritts* party, and the German republican protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

Although these malcontents would yield to none in their devotion to the cause of German unity, they have some very unmonarchical notions with respect to human liberty and self-government. While they love unity much, they fear despotism more, and can but regret that Sedan should crown the work commenced at Sadowa, if the consequent gigantic centralism should prove hostile to the development of individual freedom. That such a fear exists, the speeches and protests above referred to show. The traditions of the Prussian monarchy are not favorable to an opposite view. While, as King William himself has said, "Prussia is a State which, beyond dispute, is, by its intelligence, strength, and order, at the head of German civilization," there are, nevertheless, many who believe that it is impossible that anything like freedom should take root in any soil trodden by the iron heel of the Prussian monarchy. In 1862, in discussing the future of Germany, Bismarck said:—"The improvement of the condition of Germany with respect to its constitutional relations is both desirable and necessary, but it can, however, be improved, not by the resolutions of majorities, speeches, and the like, but only by iron and blood." Iron has been used, and the blood of the flower of the German youth has been shed since 1862, with the accomplishment of German unity for a result, which may mean the advancement of liberty or the increase of despotic power.

The principal cause of opposition arises from the conduct of Prussia with respect to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. This dissatisfaction is best set forth in the remarkable speech of Dr. Johann Jacobi, for which he was recently arrested at Konigsberg.

For these manly words Jacoby was incontinently sent to prison, to the great disgrace of the Prussian government. The official protest of German workingmen is very similar in sentiment, and demands an immediate, honorable peace. In addition to this, the cry is raised that the constitution of North Germany is not adapted to the new conditions of that country; that it is the hasty and incomplete work of 1866 thrown together merely to secure the fruits of a sudden and unexpected victory; that under it excessive military duties are required of the people, and enormous taxes; that it still maintains the union of Church and State, the tax on newspapers, and the severely oppressive police regulations, and that its provisions are inimical to personal liberty.

The protest with respect to the treatment of Alsace and Lorraine is timely, but, as in the case of Schleswig-Holstein, is likely to remain without effect. Indeed, the summary answer given to those suggesting such an eminently just principle of annexation is ignominy and imprisonment. Napoleon, the author of the modern doctrine of nationalities, always presumed as a condition precedent of annexation, a popular vote. This condition Prussia agreed to accept with regard to the Danish provinces, and dishonorably broke its word, and defied the impotence of the inhabitants of those provinces and of the parties to the treaty. Article 5 of the treaty of Prague provides:—"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria transfers to the King of Prussia all the rights acquired by the peace of Vienna, October 30, 1864, over the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, with the reservation that the populations of the northern districts of Schleswig shall, if they express by free voting a desire to belong to Denmark, be ceded to that State." This article Prussia has never fulfilled by offering the inhabitants of Northern Schleswig an opportunity to vote. Having violated this solemn compact, Prussia does not enter into similar engagements with respect to the Rhine provinces, but having taken them, has already practically incorporated them into the Prussian monarchy, by a simple fiat of annexation, as the duchies have been incorporated, and, after them, Hanover, Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort.

Whether this reaction will in any wise influence the action of the victorious Prussian monarchy it is impossible at present to determine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 8 15t Assistant Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT street. 1 26

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ HE HOLDS THE WINNING CARDS.—When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HANCOCK holds both bowers and the ace; consequently he plays a winning game. HANCOCK is emphatically the man for the people: he sells the very best varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, carefully picked and screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the city. By strict attention to all the details of the business, HANCOCK has gained a large and remunerative patronage. His coal depot and office is, as every one knows, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Go for him! 9 9 3m

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

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Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
MORNING GLORY
Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses
Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work. Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

THE WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.

A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p§

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday October 29, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 15, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 15.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 28 5

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

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State Room accommodations for passengers.

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W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA LARGE
MESS MACKEREL.
BERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ ar ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Young Men's Christian Association, through the liberality of the business men of Philadelphia, will open to-morrow morning, for the use of young men of Philadelphia, a new library of five thousand volumes, including the latest publications in all departments of literature, history, travels, and religion.

—Arrangements have been perfected by which the students of the Woman's Medical Hospital, situated on College avenue, above Ridge road, can attend the medical lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital during the present month, and it may be for a longer time.

—The dog pound will be removed on next Monday from its present location on Corinthian avenue, in the Fifteenth ward, to the new location on the Lamb Tavern road, near the City Hospital.

—About midnight on Tuesday, a disturbance occurred at Washington avenue and Twentieth street, between a number of young men. Pistols were fired, and unfortunately one of the balls took effect in the abdomen of George Firth, aged 16 years, who was standing on the sidewalk, and not participating in the fight. The wound is considered a dangerous one by the physician at the hospital, where Firth now is. His residence is at No. 2130 Alter street.

—Charles Lutz, employed in the bakery at No. 1343 South street, was accidentally shot by a pistol in the foot yesterday morning, by a fellow-workman. The proprietor of the bakery had left a pistol in the cellar, and while one of the workmen was handling it the load was discharged, inflicting a painful wound. The injured man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Board of City Trusts held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon. Sixty additional pupils were admitted into the Girard College, 14 of whom were born in the old city limits, and forty-six in other parts of Pennsylvania. This increases the population of the house to 550 pupils. A resolution was passed "that hereafter when orphans reside too far from the city to make their personal presence convenient, the applicant may appear before a judge of the county in which he resides, or a justice of the peace, and through their certificate, upon a printed form to be furnished by the College for that purpose, the name of such child to be placed upon the record."

Authority was given for the Cadets of the College, to the number of 150, and the College Band, to join in the nutting excursion of the children of the public schools at the Park, on the 21st instant. A culvert was authorized to be built under the intermediate street between Chesnut and Girard streets, and extending from Eleventh to Twelfth street. Six of the eight houses now being built at Sixth and Brown streets were reported to have been leased. The resignation of Professor F. A. Bregy, teacher of French and Spanish in Girard College, to take effect on the 31st of December, was received. Dr. Ernest Goodman was elected Assistant Surgeon in the Wills Hospital, in place of Dr. Allen.

—Last night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large saw and planing-mill of Mr. Daniel Maguire, N. W. corner of Ridge avenue and College avenue, which was attended with considerable loss. The flames originated in the cellar of the building, and soon made such headway as to render it almost impossible to check them. The alarm box in the immediate neighborhood being out of order, the firemen were prevented from being early on the ground, and when they did come the entire building was in flames. It was quite a spacious one, over 100 feet long on College avenue, with a frontage of some 40 feet on Ridge avenue. It was shaped something in the form of the letter L; was four stories high, and stored with valuable machinery and materials.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¾.

—General Frank P. Blair has received the Democratic nomination for the lower House of the Missouri Legislature.

—The anniversaries of the Free Baptist Benevolent Societies of New England commenced in Augusta, Me., on Tuesday evening.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE BATTLE NEAR ORLEANS—FIRST REPORTS CONTRADICTED—A COMPLETE PRUSSIAN VICTORY—THE FRENCH ABANDON THE CITY—ACTIVE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—Messengers who were sent to Orleans yesterday, where a battle was going on, have returned. They make the following report:—The French were in much smaller force than the Prussians, and were literally crushed by their superior artillery, and driven back into the suburbs of the town. Some barricades had been erected there, and our forces took advantage of the shelter these afforded. The Papal Zouaves and Mobiles behaved most courageously, but the regular troops fled at almost the first fire. None of the regular troops made much resistance; many threw away their arms in their flight.

The Prussians opened fire on the town after the French defeat, and owing to the barricades many fires occurred. The railway depot was destroyed in this way, as well as many other large establishments.

At last accounts the people of Lyons were flying in all directions. At a late hour last evening the Prussians had pushed south to Beaugency and Meun, beyond Paris, and it is feared that the Papal Zouaves will be surrounded and captured. The other French troops in that neighborhood are in good position, and heavy reinforcements were sent forward to them during the night. It is reported that some heavy guns have also gone forward from Bourges.

The French troops at Beaugency and Meun are excellent. They are composed chiefly of National Guards and Mobiles, and they are determined to resist to the last. In view of the urgency of the case, General Garibaldi left Tours this morning for the field. There is a great movement of franc-tireurs. Troops of all kinds are pushing to the front with all despatch.

The government has repeated its determination to retaliate for all Prussian atrocities. If the municipal authorities of Ablis are executed, an equal number of Prussian prisoners will be shot.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The French fleet has been sighted off Heligoland. The authorities at Altona and other ports have been warned to remove outer buoys and lights of their harbors, to prevent surprise.

The United States steamer Plymouth has arrived at Kiel, though that port is ostensibly closed by blockaders. Other American men-of-war are expected there.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—Official reports from Beaugency state that the Prussians entered Orleans last night. The French forces are on the left bank of the Loire. They received to-day heavy reinforcements, including ten batteries of field artillery.

No news has been received from Paris to-day. A balloon expedition is preparing here for an attempt to descend into Paris.

Signor Trappoli, Grand Master of the Free Masons of Italy, who is to superintend the organization of Italian volunteers, has arrived in Tours.

Gambetta has given orders that complete returns of the armed forces of France be made to his department. He has also sent a number of young, energetic men into the provinces to organize military movements, but with instructions not to meddle with politics.

The journals *Gazette de France* and *L'Union* publish an anti-republican address from Count de Chambord to the people of France.

The Government denies the report that Count Palikao has been asked to resume command of the army at Lyons.

The *Moniteur* to-day prints a letter of thanks from Gambetta to the Americans, May and Reynolds, who presented to the Government the balloon in which they escaped from Paris.

FLORENCE, Oct. 12.—Lieutenant-General La Marmora entered Rome yesterday, and was received with hearty demonstrations of welcome by the people.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—The report that the Prussian Minister at Brussels had been recalled, which has been lately extensively published, is untrue.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Mechlin yesterday to protest against the deposition of the Pope. The Archbishop of Mechlin presided, and among the participants in the proceedings were the Archbishops of Buffalo and Calcutta. The protest was unanimously adopted.

PARIS.

How the Great City is to be Treated.

The *Zeidler* (German) *Correspondence* writes as follows:—Ever nearer draws the time when the question will be put categorically to the city of Prris whether it chooses to be treated as an open town or a fortress. Unfortunately the people of Paris have not yet, as it seems, become fully conscious of the importance of this question. They seem not only to be possessed with the illusion that they can be treated as the inhabitants of a half fortress, half open town, nay single corporations, as for example the academy, even go so far as to claim for themselves severally an exceptional position. If the city of Paris holds fast to her part as a fortress, then she must be prepared to share the fate of Strasburg, and, in fact, to bury her defenders under her ruins. It is impossible that the German armies should not take Paris, and it is just as impossible that we should love the houses of Paris better than the blood of our soldiers. As we learn from trustworthy sources, the heavy siege train is already on its way to Paris. It even appears that we shall neither take the walls of Paris, nor M. Rochefort's barricades, by storm; but we shall only back the language of reason and of hunger by the very impressive speech of German artillery.

A German who escaped from Paris on the 14th ult., in a letter to the Berlin *Cross Gazette* says:—

Who now rules in Paris it is hard to say. Certainly neither Trochu nor the Provisional Government, with Jules Favre and Rochefort; neither the National Guards nor the "Red" Communists, although, indeed, the latter take the lead. The men who still nominally exercise authority are influenced by the savage masses, and if perchance two tolerably numerous crowds should assemble before the Hotel de Ville who wanted some change, the desires of the mob which clamored the loudest and was the most audacious would be acceded to. The National Guard are not altogether inclined for war, and many of my French acquaintances assured me in confidence that it was impossible for Paris to hold out long. One of the greatest dangers has not presented itself, viz., the Reds, as they do not feel themselves strong enough to imitate their Lyons brethren. When, however, the struggle before the walls has once commenced, and when want and privation appear, the parties within the city will begin their strifes, in spite of all conciliatory efforts. Whatever may be said, even though the present government should deceive the people as grossly as the empire did, Paris is scarcely provisioned for two or three weeks. Thousands and thousands have left the city, but strange Mobile Guards and the inhabitants of the surrounding districts within ten or twelve miles have come in, so that the population still numbers about two millions. It is true that in the Jardin des Plantes there are a multitude of sheep, but there really are 120,000 for which in a few days there will be no more food; they will be devoured by two millions of people in three days. So with the oxen in the Bois de Boulogne, which obviously, unless they are previously starved, will only meet the normal demand for beef for a few days. Already the daily demand for salt, fuel, milk, vegetables, and especially lighting materials, cannot be satisfied. Paris without gas, without sufficient oil and tallow, without lamps, without newspapers (for paper is lacking), without news from without, Paris the frivolous, pleasure-seeking, enjoyable, exposed to privations of all kinds, is no longer Paris. It is a Sparta, but inhabited not by Spartans but by luxurious Corinthians, or rather, looking to the much-used expression, "Seine Babal," by Babylonians.

The country round Paris, according to other reports, is also in a lamentable condition, all means of earning a living being cut off from the remaining population. A letter from St. Maur, in the Cologne *Gazette*, says the priests go about with troops of laboring men to seek bread. Several of these unfortunates have for days had no nourishment, and beg at the German outposts, or devour raw vegetables. The peasants say fearful agitation prevails in Paris, that a guillotine has been erected, and that terrorism has set in. This is of course an exaggeration, but it shows the alarm and panic which exist. A letter from Corbeil says weeping women and children are everywhere to be seen, all means of subsistence having been sent to Paris. The same is the case in the entire neighborhood.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

"DYING IN THE LAST DITCH."

The London *Times* points out that the wise resolution by which the heroic garrison of Strasburg concluded their memorable defense ought to be a lesson to France and to her present Government, tracing out the limits beyond which resistance ceases to be a duty and becomes a folly and a crime. General Uhrich and the soldiers and citizens under his orders did all that could be expected of men—all that true patriotism and military honor could demand; but they stopped short of any unavailing deed of despair. The alternative lay between a capitulation and a butchery. The brave men chose the better part. Their honor was safe, and they could now think of saving Strasburg. The same may be said of Toul; the same, we hear, of Montmedy. Those who really knew how to fight knew also when to yield.

THE SPOILS.

The *Staats Anzeiger* publishes the following account of the capture of men and material by the German armies since the beginning of the war:—

The losses of the enemy and the prizes of the German armies in the present campaign, not yet of two months duration, exclusive of killed and wounded, are: One marshal, 39 generals, 3256 officers, 104,750 men, and 14,000 wounded in Sedan; 10,280 herses, at least 56 eagles, 102 mitrailleuses, 690 field and fortress guns, over 400 standards, several pontoons, magazines, railway trains; also an almost innumerable mass of arms, munitions, dress and equipment articles, forage and provisions. To this enormous total the prizes taken at Toul and Strasburg have now to be added.

THE SURRENDER OF STRASBURG.

The London *Daily News* says:—The great French fortress has fallen, and the fast friends of France need not be sorry that its resistance is at an end. Its gallant defenders had discharged their duty. If the people of every town in France had done as much according to their means as the citizens of Strasburg, if every military body in France had exhibited the steady endurance of its garrison, a German host would not at this moment encompass the capital, and Paris would not look in vain for an army to succor and relieve her. Well have they borne their share in the burdens of the war, and it was time for them to decline a contest that had become hopeless. In the name of humanity we may rejoice that this siege is over, and that it has ended in a surrender.

BISMARCK'S POLICY.

The *Daily News* observes that Count Bismarck is apparently resolved to fight it out upon his present line if it lasts all the winter. Germany has deliberately counted the cost. She has weighed every ingredient of the possible sacrifice, and has calmly decided that it must be borne. The *News* confesses that it does not see any sufficient assurance that the French have made up their minds with equal deliberation and equal firmness. They seem rather to be drifting about for a principle and a policy. We cannot wonder if the Germans take into consideration the fact that their enemy is of fitful mood and apt to be blown about by every gust of sentiment or fortune, and feel bound to require practical guarantees against the result of altered moods and sudden counsels in their enemy. France refused the armistice because it seemed to involve unpalatable conditions of peace. Germany is only the more resolved not to conclude a peace which would have the essential attributes of a mere armistice.

THE ALLEGED PRUSSSAN OUTRAGES.

Four English gentlemen, newspaper correspondents and surgeons, who have followed the campaign from Forbach to Sedan, have sent home an explicit denial of the charges made against the German troops, in a letter of a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as to outrages on women and the spoliation of property. The writers say:—"We feel bound to give the most unqualified contradiction to the statements of the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. We have found want, suffering, and misery enough wherever we have turned, but we have never yet met, or even heard of, a single instance of personal violence offered to the peasantry, a single instance of outrage towards women, or a single instance in which a farm-house has been robbed of more than its stray fowls and fruit. Amid all the horrors which have been going on around us, we talk among ourselves of the kindness, forbearance, and singular honesty with which, considering all the circumstances, the Prussians have behaved towards the people and property of the towns and districts through which they have passed." Independent testimony to the same effect is quite conclusive on this subject.

THE ACCIDENT AT MONT BLANC.

Further Particulars of the Disaster of September 6—Recovery of the Bodies.

A "Tourist" writes to the London *Times* of the 29th ult. regarding the late accident on Mont Blanc:—Having recently visited Chamouni, where I obtained information from the most reliable sources as to the recent loss of eleven persons on Mont Blanc, the following account may be valuable to persons connected with the unfortunate travellers and to others. On the 5th of September, Dr. Bean, of Baltimore, another American gentleman, and Mr. George McCorkindale, of Scotland, accompanied by three guides and five porters, left Chamouni, and on the next day reached the summit; but before they had proceeded far on their return a storm arose which caused apprehensions to the watchers below for the safety of the party, too well founded, for they were not seen again alive. As soon as possible an attempt was made to recover the bodies, which, owing to the unsettled weather, was unsuccessful, and it was feared that no effectual search would be practicable this year; but a favorable change occurring on the 17th, eighteen guides started, and, after a perilous effort, discovered on the following day the bodies of Dr. Bean, Mr. McCorkindale, and three porters, at a spot which appeared from below to be not far from the "Petits Mulets." With much labor and difficulty their remains were brought down to Chamouni on Monday, the 19th inst. Since I left Chamouni I have been informed that the remaining bodies have been found further down the mountain. A veteran guide, whose last ascent was with Mr. Freshfield, stated to me that the sufferings of the unhappy party must have been of short duration, as they could not have survived five minutes after being overtaken by the hurricane, which suffocated them with snow. It is said that Dr. Bean left America for Switzerland on a scientific mission, but he seems to have been ill-prepared for the ascent. On the previous day he requested the landlord of the Hotel Mont Blanc to send for a notary, and a will being drawn up he signed it. Mr. McCorkindale was starting, wearing an ordinary high-crowned hat, but the landlord induced him to put on a cap (with flaps to cover the ears) which he lent him. The guides demurred to making the ascent on account of the unsettled state of the weather, but, unfortunately, yielded to the wishes of the travellers. The landlord of the Hotel Mont Blanc stated that he had telegraphed to the American and English Consuls at Geneva, and received a reply from the former, but not from the latter, and Mr. McCorkindale having left no luggage, he was unable to communicate with that gentleman's relatives, he having given his address as "Scotland." A suggestion was made by a traveller that a telegram should be sent to the Provost of Edinburgh, requesting him to trace the relations of the deceased and communicate the catastrophe to them. He had not left a passport or any papers at the hotel.

—A college for the education of ladies for the medical profession has been dedicated with imposing ceremonies at Chicago. It is to be known as the Woman's Hospital Medical College.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES............ 6·09 | MOON SETS............ 7·53
SUN SETS............ 5·23 | HIGH WATER........ 3·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL,
WM. ADAMSON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JOHN H. MICHENER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 28
France	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Siberia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 29
India	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 1
FOR EUROPE.			
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Holland	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
India	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 15
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Oct. 15
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark G. W. Horton, Rhoads, Portland.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, do. do.
Schr Clarabel, Nickerson, do. do.
Schr Mary Limeburner, Lansil, Bristol, do.
Schr Hannibal, Watkins, South Amesbury, do.
Schr Greenland, Parker, Rockport, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 69 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Amy A. Lane, Carver, 53 days from Liverpool, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Brig Anna M. Knight, Davis, 3 days from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg. On the 9th inst., lat. 39 38, long. 72 15, passed a vessel (supposed to be a brig), bottom up, newly coppered, and appeared to be about 350 tons. 10th, lat. 38 49, long. 70 55, spoke brig San Carlos, from Philadelphia for Portland, with a cargo of coal; she had been dismasted in a gale on the 7th inst.; she had her foremast knocked down and cut away; also shifted cargo; supplied her with water and provisions. The S. C. intended making for the nearest port.

Schr William Arthur, Hutchinson, from Portland, with merchandise.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 12.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 12.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Thomas and Matthew, Frank and Fred, J. T. Hedrick, Andrew McWilliams, J. S. Pierce, B. C. Lake, H. Gormley, James T. Easton, Ada Virginia, Liberator, and Clara McWilliams, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 13.—26 regular and 4 transient barges, light, 30 in all, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tranquebar, Harward, hence, is up at Charleston for Liverpool.

N. G. steamer Hansa, Brickenstein, for New York, sailed from Bremen 1st inst.

Steamer San Francisco, from Bermuda, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall, at New York yesterday, with $143,000 in treasure.

Steamers Russia and Wisconsin, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Benefactor, Pennington, from New York, at Galveston 10th inst.

Steamer Gen. Sedgwick, Nichols, for New York, sailed from Galveston 10th inst.

Steamer Francis Wright, Nickerson, from New York via Charleston, at Havana 1st inst.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, fm Wilmington, N. C., at New York 11th inst.

Steamer C. W. Lord, Post, 9 days from Havana, bound to New York, having experienced heavy gales, put into Charleston 8th inst. for coal.

Steamer Victor, Ellis, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst.

Steamer Crescent City, Norton, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst.

Steamer J. W. Everman, from Charleston 8th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 70 tierces rice, 586 bales cotton, 82 bales yarn, 4 bales hides, 451 bbls. rosin, 14 sacks fruit and sundries.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New Orleans 8th inst., with 63 bales cotton, 30 do. moss, 363 bdls. hides, 4 sacks wool, and 8 pkgs. mdse.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst. via Holmes' Hole, and proceeded for Salem.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 10th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamtug Ida, Elliott, hence, at Charleston 8th inst., via Norfolk, etc.

Sp. bark Constancia, Aurrecoechea, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 3d inst.

Br. bark Maria, Webster, hence, is up at Charleston for Liverpool.

Bark Charlotte, Steif, hence for Stettin, was spoken 5th inst., lat. 38 34, long. 72 42.

Bark Daring, McDonald, hence, at Portland 11th instant.

Bark Texas, Meentzen, hence for Hamburg, sailed from Stornoway 26th ult.

Brigs Minnie Abbie, Harding, and J. Means, Herrick, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Brigs Chimborazo, Coombs, and Marshall Dutch, Turner, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Brigs Morancy, Hill, and Haze, Kelly, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

Schrs Sallie B., Ida May, R. H. Shannon, John Shay, Caroline Young, James L. Maloy, Althea, Henry, J. W. Hine, Ida Hudson, Knight, Onward, G. M. Partridge, and Carrie Heyer, sailed from Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schrs Storm, Staab, and Tempest, Shropshire, fm Trenton, at Providence 10th inst.

Schr George Fales, Hall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.

Schr Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport P. M. 8th inst.

Schr G. B. Murney, Murney, hence, at Newport 9th inst.

Schr Flight, Crowell, from Wellfleet for Philadelphia, at Newport 10th inst.

Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, hence, at Newport 10th inst.

Schrs Henry Croskey, Rackett, and Wm. Colyer, Taylor, hence, at Apponaug 9th inst.

Schrs Ida V. McCabe, and Mary Locherty, hence, at New London 10th inst.—the latter for Norwich.

Schr George and Emily, Harris, for Philadelphia, at Portland 10th inst.

Schrs R. Hood, Hamburg, and E. S. Potter, hence, at Norwich 10th inst.

Schr William B. Thomas, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 10th inst.

Schr Franconia, Jarvis, hence for Providence, at New York 11th inst. with loss of foresail and deckload in a gale same day.

Schr General Conner, Cousins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newbuport 10th inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.

Schr Mary Gilchrist, hence, at Bangor 9th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, at New Bedford from Philadelphia, bound to Beverly, with a load of coal, when off Cross Rip Light Ship, broke piston-head, followers, and stove cylinder-head; set sail, but was obliged to anchor to prevent going on Horseshoe Shoal. She signalized steamer Aries, which took her in tow to Holmes' Hole, where she remained until the Centipede, Willets, arrived, according to orders, when she was taken in tow for New Bedford, arriving there on Monday forenoon.

Steamer Wisconsin, at New York yesterday from Liverpool, reports:—Oct. 5, 9·20 A. M., lat. 50 21, long. 38 13, fell in with ship J. S. De Wolf, of St. John, N. B., from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with maintopmast and foretopgallantyard gone, and signals of distress flying. Sent a boat, but was unable to board in consequence of the heavy sea. The captain and 18 of the crew were taken off by means of a life-buoy and lines. They report the ship's deck stove in, and the ship in a sinking condition.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

DRY GOODS.

1870 AT THORNLEY'S, 1870
A Grand Stock of Fall Goods.

We have the pleasure of offering the most complete stock of goods in our line that has EVER been opened on

SPRING GARDEN STREET.

For Variety, for Style, for Cheapness, they stand out BOLDLY in competition with any stock offered in this city.

We are enabled to sell cheap because

OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT,
OUR BUSINESS LARGE,
OUR PURCHASES FOR CASH.

Our long established rules of equity by which

TIME IS SAVED,
SALES QUICK,
STOCK OFTEN TURNED.

We have opened a beautiful stock,

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
MOST EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS,
TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, DOMESTIC GOODS,
Etc. Etc.
BEST KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MILLINERY OPENING.—MRS. E. EYRE, No. 219 SOUTH ELEVENTH Street, open THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), Oct. 12, 1870, with a choice selection of FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF HATS, BONNETS, SUITS, ETC., at prices unequaled. Her patrons and the public attention respectfully solicited. 10 10 4t*

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils etc. 1 4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

GERMANTOWN—TO LET, A FURNISHED House on CHURCH Lane, above Ross street. Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
10 7 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR RENT, No. 1620 CHESNUT Street Inquire of F. T. HOWELL, No. 900 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 2t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
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in six scenes and one act, of
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THE MAGIC LYRE,
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PLUTO; PLUTO;
PLUTO; PLUTO;
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Last night of their Grand Romantic Irish Drama of
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MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
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WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY
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Admission, 50 cents. 10 11 3t

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Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870.

ROBERT E. LEE.

THE death of the commander of the Southern armies in the late war will be deeply mourned by his fellow-supporters of the lost cause, and in the loyal North the passionate feelings engendered by the conflict against the Rebellion have so far died away that there is a general disposition to dwell rather upon his personal virtues than to follow him to the grave with denunciations.

The future historian, in discussing his character and career, can find no better apology for the terrible misapplication of his military talents than his statements at the time he resigned his commission in the army of the United States. He declared then that he never desired to draw his sword again except in defense of his native State; that he did not recognize any necessity for the rebellion; and that his controlling motive in tendering his resignation was his inability to make up his mind to raise his hand against his relatives, his children, and his home. He had no sympathy with the slavery propagandists. Instead of desiring to perpetuate and extend the favorite institution of the South, he belonged to the class of conservatives who, as a matter of sentiment, would gladly have seen slavery abolished, but as a matter of action were unwilling to adopt speedy and practical measures for uprooting that gigantic wrong. If the whole South, or even a controlling majority of its citizens, had been imbued with Lee's opinions, the Rebellion of 1861 could not have occurred. He had no affiliation with the agitators who labored to "fire the Southern heart;" but his original weakness, fault, crime, or call it what you will, lay in the fact that he loved his State better than the nation, and that his ideas of duty were dwarfed by narrow notions of State sovereignty instead of being enlarged by the patriotic conceptions which inspired men like General Scott, General George H. Thomas, and Admiral Farragut.

After abandoning the nation which had educated, employed, and honored him, at a moment when it most imperatively needed the aid of all its faithful soldiers, Lee's subsequent embroilment and varied services in the war followed in logical order. It is the first step that counts. Despite his expression of an earnest desire, in 1861, that he would never be called upon to draw his sword except in defense of his native State, he became the leader of the only dangerous invasions against the loyal commonwealths. Not satisfied with his defeat at Antietam, on the soil of Maryland, in 1862, he made a second and bolder venture, on the soil of Pennsylvania, in 1863, which resulted in a still more disastrous overthrow at Gettysburg. In both these enterprises fortune seemed at the outset to be decidedly in his favor, and the sudden conversion of Union troops whom he had previously beaten badly on his native soil into conquering hosts, was one of the most unexpected occurrences of the whole war. A fatalist like Napoleon would say that in these campaigns the hand of fate was against him, but loyal Christians cannot fail to attribute his defeats to a direct interposition of Providence.

As a soldier Lee was held in high estimation by his military associates. He graduated second in his class, was well versed in the art of war, conducted successfully a number of difficult campaigns, and retained the confidence of the South for a long period. These circumstances, united with the numerous embarrassments arising from deficient resources and inferior numbers against which he was obliged to contend, go far to confirm his military reputation. And yet, if he is to be judged either by final results or separate engagements, he can scarcely be classified with soldiers of the first rank. With all his knowledge, experience, and capacity for command, he lacked the brilliant genius for war which distinguishes supremely great commanders. He was neither a first-rate defensive nor a first-rate offensive general. In any given military enterprise he was as likely to be defeated as to be triumphant. His leadership was at no period, and under no circumstances, a guarantee of victory. Even when he won a battle he did not instantly reap all the fruits of success, and he was contented with defeating the Union armies without striving to annihilate them. He was successful in maintaining resistance to the Army of the Potomac through a series of long and bloody years, and he could not have done this if he had not been a good general, but during this protracted contest he displayed little of the talent for achieving important ends with comparatively limited resources which illuminates the career of wonderfully great generals.

It is to Lee's credit that his record is not stained with any wanton act of cruelty. While he fought zealously and bravely, he endeavored to fight honorably, according to the lights by which he was guided. Even his invasion of Pennsylvania was not marked by unnecessary devastation, and we believe he has never been accused of direct participation in the maltreatment of Union prisoners. After the war was over, too, he accepted the decision of the arbitrament of arms, and made no efforts to galvanize a new Rebellion

HOW OUR POLICE GUARDED THE POLLS.

A STRIKING proof of the utter demoralization of our police force under the present Democratic *regime* was exhibited yesterday at the Central Station, when a hearing was given by Alderman Kerr to the persons arrested upon election day. There was a crowd of prisoners, but in the majority of instances there was nobody to appear against them, the policemen who had shown their vigilance and energy by dragging voters from the polls finding it convenient to absent themselves rather than to face the prisoners and explain their reasons for making the arrest, and in the few instances that charges were preferred they were so utterly frivolous that the Alderman was obliged to discharge the prisoners without further parley. The whole affair demonstrated in the most conclusive manner that the policemen in some sections of the city had abused their authority in a scandalous manner in the interests of the Democracy, by intimidating voters and putting under lock and key such of them as would not consent to forego their rights as citizens at the dictation of Democratic ruffians in official uniforms. If the Mayor is disposed to do his duty, and is not afraid to do it, he will make an inquiry into the circumstances of every arrest made on Tuesday, and if his policemen are not able to give perfectly satisfactory explanations of their conduct, he will make such reparation as is in his power by dismissing those officers who made illegal arrests from the force immediately. We have very little idea that the Mayor will be able to do his duty in this matter, even if he desires to do it. The policemen executed the behests of their real superiors, the members of the Democratic Executive Committee, and the other party managers, with too much ardor and fidelity for them to be permitted to suffer on account of their conduct; and the best we can hope from the occurrences of Tuesday is that public attention will be called to the dangerous character of the police force, as it is organized at present, in such a manner as to lead to a peremptory demand for reform. We cannot say that we are sorry Mayor Fox occupies the position he does, and that the citizens of Philadelphia are now suffering from the natural effects of his election, for they have received a warning against entrusting the Democrats with power that ought to be amply sufficient to prevent anything of the kind in the future. Mayor Fox is, we sincerely believe, an honest, well-meaning man, who tries to do his duty with as much impartiality as he is able, but our citizens may well ask, if affairs are as bad as they are under the administration of such a man, what would they be if one less scrupulous occupied the same position? The public do not always appreciate the blessings of a good government until they have been made to suffer from one that allows rascality to run riot, and the conduct of the present police at the late election demonstrated not only the necessity for a change in the method of its appointment that will remove it beyond the influence of party politics, but of the importance of sparing no efforts to keep it under any circumstances from falling under the control of the Democrats. The events of Tuesday will do more to make the idea of a Metropolitan Police bill a fixed fact in a very short time than all the arguments that have hitherto been used, and if such a bill removes the police force beyond the control of the Democrats they will have no one to thank but themselves for it.

OBITUARY.

General Robert Edmund Lee.

Yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, died Robert Edmund Lee, who held the command in chief of the Confederate armies during the latter portion of the war of the Rebellion. He breathed his last at Lexington, Virginia, the cause of his death having been congestion of the brain, and his age sixty-three years and over.

Richard Lee, an early ancestor of the deceased Confederate chieftain, was associated in 1663 with Sir William Berkley in restoring the *independent* State of Virginia to the British crown, and was prominent in the ceremonies of crowning Charles II King of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia. A grandson of this Richard Lee was subsequently known as "Light-Horse Harry," and is described by historians of the Revolution as a dashing and brave cavalry officer, and by Jefferson as an "informer"—the most opprobrious epithet known to that age of plain English. Irving stamps General Charles Lee, a grand-uncle of the deceased, as a calumniator of Washington, who was found guilty by court-martial of a plot to supersede him as commander of the army. The claims to renown of another great-uncle, Arthur Lee, rest principally on the fact that he was a bitter enemy and libeller of Jefferson and Franklin. General Henry Lee, who was known as "Light-Horse Harry," was the father of Robert E. Lee. He was twice married, his second wife being Miss Anne Carter, of Shirley, Virginia, by whom he had three sons—Charles Carter Lee, Sidney Smith Lee (who served in the Rebel navy), and Robert Edmund Lee.

The latter was born at the family seat of Stafford, Virginia, on the 19th of January, 1807. He grew up in the quiet of home without betraying any uncommon characteristics or brilliant intellect. He was known as a boy of considerable cultivation, easy manners, and quiet and reserved disposition. This latter quality, indeed, has been noticeable in almost every member of the family to which he belonged.

His family influence obtained him entrance to West Point, which he entered in 1825, and in which he graduated in 1829, standing number two in a class of forty-six, and leading, among others, Joseph E. Johnston, whom the Rebellion made famous, and the late Professor O. M. Mitchell, who also figured prominently in the war on the Union side.

On leaving West Point young Lee travelled in Europe for some months. On his return he was married to Miss Custis, of Arlington, the daughter and heiress of George W. Parke Custis, the adopted son of General Washington. He thus became proprietor of the Arlington estates, nearly opposite Washington, which were taken possession of and confiscated by the Government during the war. By his marriage, he had three sons and four daughters. G. W. Custis Lee, one of his sons, served as aide-de-camp to Jeff. Davis for some time during the recent war, and then became an active leader in the field, with the rank of brigadier-general, being finally taken prisoner by General Sheridan, near the close of the war. He is thirty-nine years of age, and graduated at West Point in 1854, standing No. 1 in his class. William H. Fitzhugh Lee, another son, was educated at William and Mary's College, but subsequently held a second lieutenancy in the United States army, and, entering the Rebel army with his father, was killed in the battle of Five Forks, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. He had previously been wounded in the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford, and taken prisoner afterwards, at his house in Beverly county, Virginia. Robert Edmund Lee, Jr., the third son, now about twenty-six years of age, served during the war on the staff of Jeff. Davis, and subsequently on that of his cousin, General Fitzhugh Lee. Of General Lee's four daughters, one died some years ago, and the others were recently living at Richmond, all unmarried.

On his graduation Lee was assigned to the engineer corps, and promoted second lieutenant July 1, 1829. In 1835 he served as assistant astronomer for the demarcation of the boundary line between the States of Ohio and Michigan. September 21, 1836, he was promoted first lieutenant; and in 1838, July 7, he was made a captain. When the Mexican war began he was placed on the staff of Brigadier-General Wool, and during the campaign of 1846 he was chief engineer of Wool's army. At the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, he was breveted major for gallantry. In the August following he again won a brevet rank by his meritorious conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the assault on Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, he was wounded, and received therefor the brevet promotion of lieutenant-colonel. July 21, 1848, he was appointed a member of the Board of Engineers, and remained as such until 1850. In 1852 Lee again visited Europe, this time under orders, accompanying General, then Captain, George B. McClellan as commissioner to study the proceedings of the French and English armies before Sebastopol. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Cavalry in 1855. This position he retained until March 16, 1861, when he was promoted Colonel of the 1st Cavalry. He held the position but little over a month, resigning on April 20, to take his place in the ranks of the Rebel army.

General Lee, in taking this step, felt himself to be in the wrong, and acknowledged it; but he endeavored to palliate his course in a weak way, the following letter written to his sister being the only apology he could devise for turning his sword against the flag under which he had seen such long and honorable service:—

> ARLINGTON, Va., April 20, 1861.—My Dear Sister:—I am grieved at my inability to see you. I have been waiting for a "more convenient season," which has brought to many before me deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn, and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, whether I would take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and, *save in defense of my native State*, with the hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.
>
> I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right. To show you the feeling and struggle it cost me, I send a copy of my letter to General Scott, which accompanied my letter of resignation. I have no time for more.
>
> R. E. LEE.

The letter addressed to General Scott in which he announced his resignation from the army is of less value than the above as an index to his motives. It read as follows:—

> ARLINGTON, Va., April 20, 1861.—General:—Since my interview with you on the 18th inst., I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commission in the army. I therefore tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life and all the ability I possessed.
>
> During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.
>
> Save in defense of my State, I never desire to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me, most truly yours,
>
> R. E. LEE.
>
> Lieut.-General WINFIELD SCOTT,
> Commanding United States Army.

But, having once determined "to go with his State," he entered into the struggle with all his energy, and rose rapidly to the position of the most brilliant and capable soldier in the Confederate army. His first service began shortly after his retirement from Arlington in April. He was early made a brigadier-general, and in August, 1861, was assigned to the command of Garnett's (Rich Mountain) army. He soon after encountered General J. J. Reynolds' Brigade at Cheat Mountain, and was defeated with heavy loss, and was compelled to retreat upon General Floyd's fortified position, and by joining his forces to theirs, endeavor to regain his lost ground. He made several efforts, but before anything important could be accomplished the rigors of winter had declared a truce, and Lee was recalled to Richmond. Thus far, his military career was regarded as a failure by the Southern leaders.

At Richmond he was first on duty in the Adjutant's office of the War Department, and did not again figure prominently in the war until during the battles before Richmond in the spring of 1862, when, by the wounding of General Joe Johnston, he was again placed in command—this time of the largest of the Rebel armies. It was a fortunate honor for him. McClellan had been weakened by his long campaign. The Rebels had strengthened their army by every means in their power. Lee at once achieved a grand reputation by stopping McClellan's advance and by following him to his gunboats on the James river.

The moment that Richmond became relieved by McClellan's evacuation of Harrison's Landing, Lee began a rapid movement by Fredericksburg against Washington. His intention was to strike General Pope, who held the Shenandoah valley, and destroy him before McClellan could come up, and then march directly upon Washington. The march was made with great rapidity, and the attack with much energy, but failed. The junction of the two forces was made during the three days' battle at Manassas, in August, 1862, generally known as the second battle of Bull Run. Although Lee was brought to a halt, and compelled to abandon his plans, he reported his movements as being signally successful, the purpose of the campaign being, he claimed, fully accomplished by the relief of the line of the Rappahannock.

The Southern people were highly gratified by the report of the claimed advantages, and the Northern people correspondingly discouraged; but Jeff. Davis was not satisfied with the meagre result achieved, and ordered a further advance on Washington. Lee determined on an invasion of Maryland as the best plan of accomplishing the desired purpose, and as early as the 1st of September ordered an advance. The Rebel army began to cross the Potomac on September 4, and soon after pushed rapidly into Maryland. Lee occupied Frederick, Maryland, on the 8th of the same month. On the 12th a portion of his army had a sharp action at Middletown, Maryland, and on the day following the advance of McClellan's army, under General Reid, was encountered at Boonesboro. The two armies fought and manœuvred for position until September 17, when the campaign culminated in the battle of Antietam and the defeat of the Rebels, with a loss of fourteen thousand in killed and wounded.

Lee was forced to retreat, and on the 19th succeeded in recrossing into Virginia. He was not pursued, and quietly moved down the valley, and again occupied his old line of the Rappahannock. Here he succeeded in repulsing the attacks of General Burnside at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, and of General Hooker at Chancellorsville, in May, 1863; and by these successes was confirmed in his belief that the Rappahannock was the most formidable line for the defense of Richmond, an opinion which did not find favor with Beauregard and other Rebel leaders.

His offensive campaigns had thus far all been signal failures; but, inspirited by the successes achieved by him while acting on the defensive, he was prompted to again assume the offensive. In June, 1863, he started on the famous invasion of Pennsylvania, inaugurating the movement with a considerable success at Winchester in the capture of the garrison. He immediately pushed northward and entered Pennsylvania, encountering the advance of General Meade's army at Gettysburg, July 1. This day's battle served only to bring the two armies face to face, and at sunrise on the 2d of July, Lee began, with some doubt and hesitation, his third offensive battle. It ended, as all our readers know, in his defeat and retreat. This he effected with much skill, moving rapidly down the valley of the Shenandoah, and again taking up his defensive position on the favorite line of the Rappahannock. Here he remained quiet during the winter, preparing for the spring campaign.

In the spring of 1864, General Grant, fresh from the victorious fields of the West, assumed the chief command of the Union army, giving his direct personal supervision to that branch of it which Lee had hitherto held at bay in Virginia. On the 5th of May began the remarkable series of battles which resulted in driving Lee back from the Rappahannock to the defenses of Richmond. The movements of Lee were energetic and masterly, and were characterized by almost as much stubbornness as marked those of his antagonist. The battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor followed in quick succession, and in June the siege of Petersburg and Richmond commenced. Into its intricate details we have neither time nor space to enter, and they are, moreover, still fresh in the minds of the people. Lee was placed in the absolute chief command of the Rebel army, and placed beyond the pale of Jeff. Davis' meddlesome interference. But it was too late. The autumn and early winter were successfully devoted by Grant to severing the railway communications of the Rebels, and finally the Southside Railroad, the only communication which still remained intact, was threatened. On April 2, 1865, this line was thoroughly broken, after the victory of Five Forks, and on the following day Richmond and Petersburg, now become untenable, were evacuated. The retreating Rebel army was closely followed up, and on the 9th of April its demoralized fragments were surrendered at Appomattox. The career of the famous Army of Virginia was at last at an end, and it only remained for Sherman to complete his grand march to the sea to bring down the unstable fabric of the Confederacy.

The war at an end, General Lee retired to private life, and for more than five years maintained a reserved and unostentatious seclusion which was in keeping with his predominant family characteristic and eminently to his credit. In August, 1865, he accepted the Presidency of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, whither he soon retired, and continued to strive earnestly to build up its shattered fortunes. In this effort he met with a well-deserved success, and, apart from the almost universal sympathy of the Southern people which he enjoyed on account of the part taken by him in the Rebellion, his death will be a serious loss to the cause of the peaceful pursuit to which he had devoted the remainder of his life and his unquestionable abilities. For a year or two past he had been in failing health. On the 28th of September he was seized with a fainting fit, by which he was completely prostrated for some days. But he gradually mended, and until within a day or two his ultimate recovery was confidently anticipated.

General Lee was about five feet eight inches in height, and well-proportioned and compact in frame. His well-built and squarely-shaped head was indicative of the energy of his character. His eyes were keen and dark, his nose finely formed, his mouth expressive of firmness, and his entire countenance betokened a gentle and benevolent disposition. The heavy growth of short grey hair which covered his head, mouth, and chin lent him a venerable appearance, and to this his manners gave additional grace. In his deportment he was unostentatious, almost severely so. Of his character as a man and a soldier we speak at length elsewhere. He is dead—the greatest of the Confederate chieftains, in truth, one of the greatest generals of the age, and his death has thrown the whole Southern section of the country into profound and unaffected grief. This is but natural, and no man would have it otherwise.

Gilbert Dean.

Gilbert Dean, a noted New York lawyer and judge, died yesterday morning at Poughkeepsie. He was a native of Dutchess county and a graduate of Yale College. He was twice elected to Congress by the Democrats, once in 1850 from the Eighth district, and again in 1852 from the same district, then renumbered the Twelfth. In July, 1854, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Seymour. At the next election he was defeated by Judge Emott, and he then moved to New York city, and became a member of a law firm. He was counsel for Mrs. Cunningham in the Dr. Burdell case in 1857, and succeeded in securing her acquittal. He was elected to the Assembly in 1862, and was nominated by that body for Speaker, but withdrew on account of an equal division of the House, which prevented any choice. He was twice married, and his surviving wife was the daughter of the noted abolitionist of Utica, Alvin Stewart. His health of late years has been very delicate, and he has done but little business and taken but little part in public affairs for some time past.

Emile de la Rue.

The Commendatore Emile de la Rue, a well-known foreign banker, and the last surviving representative of an ancient Swiss banking house established in Genoa for more than a century, died of smallpox, on the 25th of last month, at Verona. This banker was also considerable of a statesman, and though a citizen of Geneva, he strongly took the side of Italy, and under Count Cavour, a close friend of his, was employed on several occasions for the good of the country. He had repeatedly been sent on delicate missions to both England and France. He was called to Florence in 1866 by Sciolego, the then Minister of Finance, for consultation on important financial matters. He was there made Commander of the Orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
OPENING LECTURE OF THE SEASON
BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, October 17,
Subject—"JOAN OF ARC."
GEORGE VANDENHOFF, October 19.
"HENRY IV."
WENDELL PHILLIPS, October 21.
"THE LOST ARTS."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, October 24.
"THE BRIGHT SIDE."
MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 26.
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
JOSH BILLINGS, October 28.
"MILK."
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, October 31.
"THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, November 2.
"IN SEARCH OF THE MAN OF SIN."
MISS ISABELLA GLYN, November 3.
"MACBETH."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, November 4.
"CHARLES DICKENS."

Admission to each Lecture..........50 cents.
Reserved seats..........25 cents extra.

Tickets to ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. 10 13 3t

REPORT OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000·00	
Surplus and Profits	469,363·69	
		$679,363·69
Circulation outstanding		176,002·50
Individual Deposits		1,199,986·83
Due to Banks and Bankers		32,582·56
		$2,087,935·58

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,246,890·28	
U. S. Bonds	212,000·00	
Other Bonds and Mortgages	26,428·00	
		$1,485,318·28
Real Estate		43,936·98
Due from Banks and Bankers	$68,667·42	
Exchanges and Cash Items	143,755·48	
		212,422·90
Expenses and Taxes		17,686·69
Specie, Legal-tender, and National Notes		328,570·73
		$2,087,935·58

1t JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA at the close of business, October 8, 1870:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discount	$332,414·52
Overdrafts	524·92
United States Bonds to secure circulation	257,500·00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	20,000·00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	7,000·00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	57,527·84
Due from other National Banks	51,994·01
Due from other Banks and Bankers	3,421·66
Banking House	90,000·00
Current Expenses	6,215·35
Taxes paid	2,710·54
Cash items (including stamps)	7,441·39
Exchanges for Clearing House	37,160·84
Bills of other National Banks	7,150·00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	1,335·00
Specie, viz., Coin	9,683·90
Legal Tender Notes	90,020·00
Three Per-cent. Certificates	30,000·00
	$1,012,099·47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000·00
Surplus fund	13,638·74
Discount	8,499·12
Interest	5,662·27
Profit and Loss	1,650·82
National Bank circulation outstanding	278,335·00
Individual Deposits	431,544·33
Cashiers' Checks outstanding	24,478·03
Due to National Banks	28,326·48
Due to other Banks and Bankers	29,964·68
	$1,012,099·47

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss:

I, C. H. PRICE, Cashier of the Seventh National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct. Attest:— C. H. PRICE, Cashier.

R. H. HOWARD,
A. R. McCOWN,
THEO. WERNWAG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of October, 1870.

J. P. MAGILL, Notary Public.

10 12 2t

BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.

One lot at 50 cents.
One lot at 75 cents.
One lot at $1·25.
One lot at $1·50.
One lot at $1·75.
One lot at $2.
Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price.
Best Zephyr, sold full weight.
Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.
Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Cotton.
Silk and Jet Buttons. 9 28 tuths 1m
Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 thstu3] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.

Engagements may be now made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
9 22 thstu1m Second story.

THE RARE OLD PLAYERS.
An entirely new Lecture by
CHARLES W. BROOKE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct. 8, at Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10 6 tf

MUST BE SOLD—No. 240 SOUTH EIGHTH Street, modern four-story DWELLING, with large back buildings, suitable for business or residence. Only $4000 cash required. Apply on the premises. 10 13 5t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH GROCERIES.

We are now receiving daily new additions to our
Stock of Fresh Goods
FOR TABLE USE,
BOTH FANCY AND STAPLE,
And are offering them at the very lowest cash prices.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just opened a large lot of
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
In Long and Square; Open and Closed Centres.
OTTOMAN STRIPE REVERSIBLE
SHAWLS.
Together with a handsome assortment of
BLANKET SHAWLS,
IN LONG AND SQUARE,
9 24 stuth4p3m STRIPE AND PLAID.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Constant additions both by importation and purchases from our own and New York markets.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths13t No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

IOWA BONDS.
KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,
And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.
BOWARD DARLINGTON,
10 10 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AND ALL GOODS FOR
Men's and Boys' Wear
AT LOWEST PRICES.
KEIM & BIDDLE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET,
10 1 stuth3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in the control of eccentric and feeble-minded children at the State Institution at Media, would arrange with the parents or guardian of any one needing such services. Inquire of Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., or Doctor J. N. Kerlin, Principal of Institution, Media, Pa. 10 13 6t*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1870.

Our New Crystal Palace.

Some months ago I mentioned that a Crystal Palace was soon to be built in this city. Since then the plan has taken more definite shape, and the association has purchased the land which is at present occupied by some cattle-yards between Third and Fourth avenues, above the Yorkville tunnel. The area comprises more than twenty-two acres, and commands a really splendid view of Long Island Sound, New York Bay, Yorkville and Harlem, Long Island, and the lower part of Westchester county, East river and North river, and the Palisades. The building is to be thirty-six hundred feet long and one hundred and fifty wide, and three of the sides will be eight stories in height. It will occupy the four sides of the area named, with an open central space of about eleven acres. These eleven acres are to be laid out like a garden, to be furnished with statuary, flowers, and shrubs. The materials out of which the new building is to be constructed are iron and glass, and the style of the architecture is to be extremely ornamental. The capital of the Association is rated at seven millions of dollars—a capital quite sufficient to build such an edifice as New York would have every reason to be proud of, and to cherish as an exponent of the amount of architectural skill attained by metropolitan artists. The locality is certainly one of the best for the purposes that could possibly be selected.

Mr. Tilton and Lager Beer.

If report speaks truly, Mr. Tilton and a reverend brother have got into some misunderstanding respecting a lager beer question. The misunderstanding is so complicated, and partakes so largely of the convolutions of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, that I despair of making the reader understand, with exactness, what the entanglement is all about. About three years ago, it seems that Mr. Tilton and the Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, dined at Delmonico's together, and that wine was upon the table. Some time after this Mr. Tilton heard that Mr. Fulton had said that he (Tilton) admitted that he occasionally used wine for his brain's sake (not, like Timothy, for his stomach's). Another some time after, Mr. Tilton was assured by a merchant of this city that Mr. Fulton had gone into a Bowery restaurant with him (the merchant), and had there drank several glasses of beer, and that he (Fulton) appeared to be a good judge of the article. These different stories naturally caused a correspondence between the two reverend gentlemen, the counter-allegations being rendered all the more spicy from the fact that Mr. Fulton is a temperance preacher and orator, and Mr. Tilton is, as every one knows, the editor of a "religious" newspaper. What the precise truth of the matter is I am not prepared to say; although it is interesting to note that the merchant who originally gave Mr. Fulton his information has since written to him, promising that, in case the matter comes into court, he is ready to substantiate his statements.

Mr. Beecher's Heterodox Heaven.

From season to season Mr. Beecher grows more and more charmingly heterodox. It *is* pleasant to see a preacher brave enough to depart from doctrines which the greater part of his congregation have been educated to believe in, and which they so devoutly cherish. Neither by the press nor by his brethren of the pulpit has Mr. Beecher ever been accused of adhering too closely to the literal meaning of Biblical descriptions, and this season his departures from literality have been more conspicuous than ever. Perhaps his summer holidays, communion with nature, and looking from nature up to nature's God, has had the effect of making him see both nature and God a little more plainly than he has hitherto done. For those of the orthodox whom he offends there is sufficient compensation among the heterodox whom he pleases. Thus, in his latest sermon about heaven, he gave a spirituality to the subject, and at the same time a materiality, which many of his hearers had not hitherto believed in. He insisted that the gates of pearl and the streets of gold were all metaphorical illusions, and plainly meant only to convey the idea that, after all, heaven was beyond all description. One of the later of the many false charges brought against Mr. Beecher is that he is a spiritualist. There is no truth in that. He is very far from being a spiritualist according to the ordinary meanings of the word spiritualism. He has investigated the subject, however, more thoroughly than most clergymen would do, and has gone so far as to pay a professional spiritual test medium for giving a *seance* at his own (Beecher's) house. This, it must be confessed, is an extent of liberality at which the orthodox brethren would be shocked.

Janauschek's English.

Janauschek has appeared at the Academy of Music, and truth compels the admission that she does pronounce English remarkably well. Not, indeed, with the absolute perfection that is claimed for her by managers and agents, but still to so great a degree of exactness that no one not hypercritical will feel disposed to find much fault with her. Strange to say, however, the very word which she pronounces with least correctness is the one upon which most emphasis and importance are to be laid—the name of the hero. In pronouncing that her original intonations strike through the thin strata of English, and the result is very amusing. Daly, however, has managed to get some of the most influential papers on his side. By engaging one critic to do some work for him, and employing the wife of another as a member of his stock company, he has won to his side two of the most influential papers of New York. He has also made it part of his mistaken policy to snub such papers as dare to say Janauschek is not greater than Ristori, Rachel, Seebach, and Siddons all combined.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mad'lle Nilsson's First Concert.

Curiosity, if no other motive, was sufficient to attract a very large and fashionable audience to the Academy of Music last evening to witness the *debut* in this city of Mad'lle Christine Nilsson. The personal appearance of this artist is exceedingly prepossessing, and gained for her the good will of the audience as soon as she made her appearance. She has a tall, graceful, and very elegant figure, and her face, if not absolutely beautiful, has a peculiarly charming expression that is more attractive than mere beauty. With regard to her artistic abilities, those who have read with attention the most discriminating French and English criticisms that have appeared since her European debut were able to form in advance a very fair opinion as to the exact extent of her merits, and although a concert performance affords a genuine artist but indifferent opportunities, it can be said with justice that she justified last evening the very high expectations that had been formed with regard to her. Her voice lacks some of the finer elements of Madame Parepa-Rosa's, particularly that wonderful richness of tone and flute-like quality in some of the notes that gave Madame Rosa a position upon the American lyric stage above any lyric artist that has appeared for a score of years. Mad'lle Nilsson, however, surpasses Madame Rosa, Carlotta Patti, Miss Kellogg, or any other of the best singers of the day in one very important particular. She is an emotional singer of the very highest rank; and with thorough culture and a pure, chaste style that is in itself delightful, her voice unites a sympathetic quality that, in music of a certain class, will place her above all rivals. We can probably indicate our meaning to the majority of our readers by saying that we believe Mad'lle Nilsson can perform the part of "Marguerite," in Gounod's *Faust*, in a manner that it has never been performed upon the stage of the Academy of Music. This will explain the wonderful success she has achieved both in London and Paris in such *roles* as "Marguerite," "Ophelia," and "Mignon." The two last have never been given in this city, but any reader of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* or Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister* can form an idea of the artistic qualities that are necessary to give expression to all that there is in such characters as "Ophelia" and "Mignon." Mad'lle Nilsson's part in the concert last evening consisted of Handel's "Angels ever bright and fair," a scene from *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and the "For's le lui Traviata," from *La Traviata*. The first was given with exquisite purity and expression, and the other two selections gave the singer no opportunities to display her brilliant execution and her dramatic powers, and in "Home, Sweet Home," which was given in response to a demand for an encore, she charmed the audience by the pathos which she infused into the simple melody. Mad'lle Nilsson is a thorough artist, and the simple directness of her style, and the absence of trickery in her vocalization, are particularly pleasing.

The support which was given to the chief attraction of the evening was unusually good. M. Vieuxtemps sustained the high reputation he won years ago as a violinist by his brilliant performance of a fantasie introducing the leading airs from *Faust*, and by the transition from grave to gay which he made by giving "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning" as an encore. Miss Anna Louise Cary, who was an entire stranger here, both by name and reputation, and was therefore without the advantage of any prepossessions in her favor, achieved a decided and, under all the circumstances, a brilliant success by her singing of the celebrated cavatina from Rossini's *Semiramide*. Her voice is a full, sweet contralto, highly cultivated and with excellent power of expression. As an encore she gave "Kathleen Mavourneen," and this, with her singing in a trio with Signori Brignoli and Verger, confirmed the favorable impression she made. Miss Cary is evidently destined to take a high rank among American singers.

Signor Verger has a baritone voice of agreeable quality, and his portions of the programme were executed in excellent style. With the merits of Signor Brignoli our readers are familiar. He sang in his usual style last night, and proved himself to be what he has been for the past dozen years in spite of his faults the greatest tenor before the public. The orchestra, under the direction of Max Maretzek, added greatly to the attractive character of the entertainment, and it opened the concert in good style by an excellent rendering of the overture to *William Tell*.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard combination will appear this evening in the extravaganza of *Pluto; or, The Magic Lyre*.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Trodden Down* will be given this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Watkins in the leading roles.

AT THE ARCH Wilkie Collins' drama of *Man and Wife* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive bill is announced for this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL a grand promenade concert will be given this afternoon and evening for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the German soldiers. An excellent programme will be presented, and as the object is one that is calculated to enlist the sympathies of our citizens, we hope that the attendance will be large.

MAD'LLE NILSSON will appear for the second time in concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—The stream of people flowing into this place every evening may be considered a Nilsson rush. The Storm Dance of De Rosa is one of the most thrilling and effective scenes in the art of sensational dancing. The new burlesque, *The Arrival of Nilsson*, is rich, racy, and interesting.—*From Public Record, October 12.*

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at
$12 to $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON will smile when they read the report of the census-taker and his report of the amount of stock, color, shapes, and prices of the Great Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street. Read his report:—

STOCK.

Higher than the mountain's peak,
Deeper than the ocean's deep,
Stronger than the rock-bound coast,
More numerous than the Philistine host.

COLORS.

Colors of every tint and hue,
Purer than the azure blue,
Indelible as time and space,
The hottest sun can't them efface.

SIZES.

We'll fit the lad from three to ten,
And all between that age and men;
They fit the crooked, fat, and lean,
And all the shapes that come between.

PRICES.

Cheaper than the common trash,
Better than the habberdash
That is sold around the town
By Tom, and Dick, and Jack, and Brown.

WE CALL special attention to the advertisement of the Mutual Protection Life Insurance Company, to be found in another column.

We have examined their circular and recognize in the Board of Directors the names of some of our oldest and most substantial business men, whose well-known character in this community is a sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the company will be efficiently and honestly administered. As it places the benefits of Life Insurance within the reach of the poor as well as the rich, and offers the highest security at the lowest possible rates, we predict for it an extensive and prosperous business.

A UNIVERSAL SURPRISE.—Nobody believed, before the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, in the possibility of a preparation for reviving the natural color of grey hair, as clear and transparent as the atmosphere, and as limpid as alcohol. Every body believes it now. The old nostrums are discarded, and the Vitalia is admitted to be a perfect success. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

GOODS intended for exhibition at the Georgia State Fair, to be held at Atlanta, commencing on the 19th instant, and passengers going in charge of the same, will be taken at a liberal reduction from regular rates. The fair will continue eight days. For further information, apply at the office of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, No. 130 S. Third street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, etc., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

MARRIED.

VANDEGRIFT—UHLER.—On the morning of the 11th instant, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Batterson, CHARLES M. VANDEGRIFT and ELIZA W. UHLER, all of this city.

DIED.

SHARPE.—On the morning of the 12th instant, WILLIAM H. SHARPE, aged 63 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1212 Stiles street, on Saturday, 15th instant, at 2 o'clock.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF COLUMBIA LODGE No. 91, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on FRIDAY next, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Galashan. By order of the W. M.
2t R. LLOYD LEE, Sec.

CLOTHING.

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Products of the Mills of this Country.
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Suitable for the Male Sex, of All Ages.
Adapted for Every Class of People.
Ready for Immediate Wear.
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Cheaper than Elsewhere.
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READY-MADE
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STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED.
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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 437 Redwood street, with a frame dwelling in the rear on Federal street. On Tuesday, October 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Redwood street, west of Fourth street, No. 437; containing in front on Redwood street 14 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth of that width 31 feet; then widening to 16 feet, and extending still further in depth of that width 85 feet to Federal street, the entire depth being 116 feet. Two fronts. Together with the privilege of a 2 feet 6 inches wide alley. The improvements are a modern three-story brick dwelling, fronting on Redwood street; has two-story frame back building; parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, gas oven, etc. Also a three-story frame dwelling in the rear on Federal street, No. 436. House stands back from the street. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession of No. 437 Redwood street. Keys at No. 440 Redwood street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 13 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand, Tavern, and Dwelling, N. W. corner of Maiden street and Frankford road. On Tuesday, October 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Maiden street and eastern side of Cohocksink creek, where said creek intersects said street, and running thence eastward along said street 14 feet to Frankford road; thence along the course of said road 36 feet 9 inches; thence continuing along said road 11 feet 7⅛ inches to ground late of Mary Penn, deceased; thence along said ground to the Cohocksink creek; thence down the said creek to the place of beginning. The improvements are a two-story frame tavern, fronting on the corner, and a two-story brick dwelling adjoining, fronting on the Frankford road, being Nos. 1002, 1004, and 1006 Frankford road. Subject to an irredeemable yearly ground-rent of $54, payable in coin. Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 13 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, southeast corner of Sixteenth and Brown streets. On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern three-story brick messuage, with double three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Brown streets; containing in front on Brown street 67 feet 6 inches, and on Sixteenth street 18 feet. It has store, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; parlor, chamber, and bath-room on second floor; has gas, furnace, cooking range, etc. Leased for five years, from March 1, 1870, at $1000 a year. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $42 24.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 13ths2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two Two-and-a-half-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2567 and 2569 Frankford road, south of Somerset street, Twenty-fifth ward. On Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two 2½-story brick dwellings and lot of ground, situate on the easterly side of the Frankford road, 36 feet southwesterly of Somerset street, Nos. 2567 and 2569; containing in front on the Frankford road 40 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet. Terms—cash.
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THE MUTUAL PROTECTION
Life Insurance Company
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Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

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We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the
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PHILADELPHIA.
Good Agents wanted. 10 13 thstu2m

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PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned
Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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TAKE NOTICE!!!
The Entire Stock is being sold out
AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS,
to wind up business. This is a
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Our Stock is large and well-assorted, embracing Library Editions of all the Standard Authors; Bibles and Prayer Books; Illustrated Works and Juveniles; all of which we guarantee to sell at a saving to the purchaser of
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URBANA WINE COMPANY,
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A pure and fruity WINE, made after the French method. Superior to any other American and to many brands of imported Champagne.
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CARPETINGS.
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Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
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ETC. ETC.
At the lowest Cash Prices.
G. B. SNYDER & CO.,
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West Side, below Market. [9 24 stuthim5p
(Formerly Shapless', latterly Snodgrass' Old Stand.)

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WM. D. ROGERS,
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Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
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NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

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MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
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ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
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Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

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CORNELIUS & SONS,
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Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
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CHANDELIERS,
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Of Every Design.
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At Reduced Rates.
Persons furnishing houses or stores will find it to their interest to deal with the Manufacturers direct. Our assortment of all kinds of Gas Fixtures cannot be equalled in the city, and we invite all those in want to call on
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Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
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COOK & BROTHER,
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LaBelle
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BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
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Warm Air Furnaces
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Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
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SWISS CARVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
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SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,
And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. [10 1 stuth
EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS PERE.

The Great Romancer in His Old Age—His Manner of Living and Working—His Literary Tastes, Etc.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following interesting account of a recent visit of Alexandre Dumas the elder to Madrid:—

In the spring of this year Alexandre Dumas, the father, came down to Madrid to collect material for his work entitled "The Past, Present and Future of the Revolution in Spain." It is rare that a French feuilletoniste knows anything outside of the Boulevard des Italiens, but this veteran romancer used to bring to the discussion of historical subjects a profound and thorough ignorance of the matters treated, which put to shame the sketchy misinformation of his frivolous imitators. He came to Spain, utterly ignorant of the history, the language, the custome of the people, in write in some six weeks the story and intrigues and incidents of a life time, which have resulted in the destruction of the Bourbon dynasty in the Peninsula. He was so absurdly lacking in the commonest knowledge of current events, that he addressed a letter to Don Cruz Ochoa, the fiery Carlist shoulder-hitter of the Cortes, on a matter of literary inquiry, mistaking him for Don Eugenio do Ochoa, the famous scholar and academician—exactly as if you should write to ask Senator Wilson to expound his true meaning in a contested point of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ."

There were more especial reasons why Dumas should have thought twice before coming down to Madrid to write history at a hand-gallop. He has said, in an unfortunately spiritual hour, that Africa began at the Pyrenees, and the Castilian heart never forgave him. He also carried the curse of Canaan on his face and hair, and a nation of slaveholders could not receive him without embarrassment.

Still, he had many friends in Madrid, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy gave him the use of their beautiful rose-colored quinta in the suburbs, where the old man set up his tabernacle, working by day, and dining in the evening in his own sybaritic style.

I was invited to meet him one evening at the house of Senor Ochoa—who delighted to honor the old romancer, after Dumas had ascertained that there more Ochoas than one in Spain. I found a brilliant company of literary andartistic people and some few of the aristocracy who yielded sufficiently to the spirit of the age to read novels. But to my dismay, when I asked for the lion, I was informed by the genial savant who entertained us, that he had gone off to bed immediately after feeding. But the next night I was more fortunate. The tenor Tamberlik was singing at the opera for something's benefit and everybody went. In the first entr'acte I noticed that the whole audience was facing one way. I followed the general stare and saw the author of "Monte Cristo." I recognized him instantly, not from his portraits, but from Nadar's grotesque caricature, which is more like him than himself. There was such a preposterous stock of white wool covering the enormous red face, with the broad humorous negro smile that ran over the countenance from the thick lips, such a tremendous breadth of shoulder and depth of chest, so ponderous a stomach and trunk supported on thin legs that bent with their burden, that no one regarded him seriously. They seemed to think that outlandish figure was the get-up, not the person, of Alexandre Dumas. The whole house stared at him, with all their eyes and lorgnettes, and chattered with as brutal an unreserve as an English or American crowd would have exhibited—which is not usual in a Latin country. The veteran did not seem to mind them. He spoke from time to time to the ladies in the box, with a faint light of the old gallantry shining through his heavy face. Sometimes, when the still glorious voice of Tamberlik seemed to burn through the vail that age has cast over it, and soar up to that electrical climax of the *ut de poitrine*, I could see in the kindling eye of the old romancer a sign of the sympathy that existed between the two battered and life-worn giants of art. But usually he was sunk in sluggish revery, or peacefully snoring in that sweet sleep of age and childhood, with which nature kindly soothes and guards the weakness of our beginning and our end.

I was so interested in him that evening that I readily accepted Mr. Perry's kind invitation to call with him at the quinta. It stood just outside the barrio Salamanca, to the left of the bull-ring, on that hot, arid plateau, where the sunshine drives all pedestrians into the scanty shadow of the walls. It seems like changing your latitude with a thought, when you open the rickety gate and step into the cool, lush, fragrant garden. It is full of winding walks and heavy tufts of verdure, arbors, and wayward vines, and a little way back stands the old farm-house, completely buried in clambering roses. We found Dumas in a delicious summer-house in the garden. His niece, an exquisitely pretty and winsome school girl, as innocent and modest as school girls are in those effete and degenerate lands, sat near him, and opposite him at the rustic table was Carolina Coronado, the Spanish poet.

Dumas began talking at once about his work. He did not get on very well, he said; he could not accomplish more than ten printed pages per day; the Spanish was hard to read, and he had either to consult the dictionary or guess at the meaning of the words; both these processes took time. We listened with amusement, and Madame Coronado with horror, at this novel exposition of the historian's method. I asked him how he disposed of his day. "I rise late—about ten I breakfast. I work until four. I then indulge in the debauch of a walk in the garden. I dine, and if Madame is so good as to bring her carriage I take the air in the Prado. I come back and go chastely to bed." He was in the habit of sleeping fourteen hours out of the twenty-four. His dinners were gastronomic phenomena. He prepared them himself. He sat at the head of his table, in his shirt-sleeves, and left his guests, after each course, to superintend the presentation of the next. He renewed his youth at the dinner table. All the verve and wit of old times came back to him then. But from coffee to bed-time he was little more than a mummy, that serves only to remind us of a princely past.

He was going out for his drive when I entered the garden, and they kindly forced me to take the fourth seat. As we drove down the Prado to the Paseo de Atocha, the strange figure of Dumas attracted universal attention. He always carried a Gibus opera hat in his hand, and his bushy white wool gave an appearance of extraordinary size to his head. He spoke hardly a word during the first half-hour, answering all questions at random, and only seeming to listen when his pretty niece spoke to him. He seemed lost in reveries of the time when he was a gay youth with a clear brain and hot blood, and the voice of this lovely girl appeared to find its way easily through the dull ear by the key of memory. Later, when refreshed by the cool evening air, he became more chatty and sociable. A remark made by Madame Coronado in regard to the opposition of the church to "spiritual circles" attracted his attention. He said very earnestly:—

"Messieurs les Cures are wrong. They should be glad of any evidence that goes to prove the immortality of the soul." He turned to me to ask about these manifestations in America. In the course of the conversation which ensued I urged him to visit America to observe for himself the remarkable developments now making in the spiritual and material life of the people.

He looked steadily at me for a moment, then taking a tuft of his snow-white wool in his fingers, he said:—

"And this?"

I thought of Revels, and replied,

"It would make you Senator."

He looked dazed for a moment. He had not heard of emancipation. He had but a vague idea of the war. This is not uncommon in France. Dumas, the younger, in his powerful novel "L'Affaire Clemenceau," introduces a young Bostonian named Andre Minati, who amuses himself by attending the flogging of his father's slaves.

"Eh bien!" he sighed. "This has come too late for me. When I was young, it kept me away from America. And now I am old."

"Ah, Mr. Dumas," said Madame, "you grow younger every day. How do you manage it?"

A spark of the old exquisite wit brightened in the eye of Dumas, as he answered,

"*Dame! j'y mets le temps.*" (I give all my time to it.)

We spoke of his son, and asked what he was doing in these years of silence. The old gentleman answered with some reserve, "He never speaks to me, or consults with me, as to anything he is doing, and for this he gives a reason full of courtesy and charm. He says he reverences my judgment so highly that if I criticized his work he would be discouraged and destroy it." In reply to a remark of a more personal character, he said, with a cynicism which was deliciously French,

"There is one great difference between my son and me. I love the ladies, and he does not: which accounts for his being married, while I am a bachelor."

It was evident that he did not greatly admire the productions of his son. His robust and eminently practical mind saw no merit in those painfully elaborate analyses of character in which the younger Dumas so delights. To the elder it seemed absurd that a man should waste two years on a volume *he* would have produced in a week. And when it was finished it was a small affair—no fighting, no intrigue, and no honest, square loving of the old-fashioned kind—nothing but curious digging and delving into the useless mysteries of the heart of man.

"Balzac set the bad example which has carried away Monsieur *mon fils* and other clever lads. Everybody who writes seems to think it necessary now to indulge in these labors of moral vivisection—to pick a heart in pieces with the pen."

"Were you intimate with Balzac?"

"No," with energy. "Nobody was intimate with him. He was cold, greedy, and selfish. I do not deny his great genius. But he made a bad use of it. He is the apostle of disgust and despair. He preaches the gospel of hollowness and hopelessness. He leaves a bad taste in your mouth."

"Yet he is called the French Shakespeare."

"*C'est bete ca.* Shakespeare is great, generous, and cordial. He breathes the air with full lungs. In the great romances of Balzac there is nothing to breathe but miasms. You—in America—you have a great and a hearty genius, Monsieur Fenimore. What life, what air, what movement in those Leather Stocking books! 'The Prairie,' it is the finest poetical conception of the age. It is enough to make one believe in the immortality of the soul."

This was the second time he had referred to immortality—the *doctrine consolatrice* of Robespierre—as a relief at once desirable and difficult.

He seemed to have heard of no American writer but Cooper, whom he, like most Frenchmen, called Fenimore. He had never heard the name of Hawthorne mentioned. I gave him the "Scarlet Letter," which he said he would be delighted to read; but I have private information that the custom-house preface cast him into a deep and refreshing slumber, as often as it was attacked, and so he never became acquainted with Hester Prynne. If he had, she would have amused him very little. To his taste there was too little wickedness to spice so much remorse.

After the ice was broken he thawed very rapidly, and soon became very communicative in regard to his own writings. He said he could not bear to read his own novels, especially the serious ones. His publishers wanted him, at one time, to write a sequel to "Monte Cristo," and he began to read the romance to see what was to be done about it, but gave it up at the end of the first volume, and wrote the sequel, trusting to luck. He said he excepted one work from the general rule, "Les Trois Mousquetaires." "This," he said, frankly, "has always remained a model for myself. I have read it over many times, and never without profit."

This romance owes its title not to the author, but the publisher. Dumas called it "Orthos, Porthos and Aramis;" but the readers of the feuilleton complained that the name was too classical and promised nothing, so that the publisher changed the name to "The Three Guardsmen," to the consternation of Dumas, who reminded him, when it was too late, that there were four fighting men in that story.

In a few weeks the untiring old man had covered his allotted portion of stationery with the most appalling mass of trash, and had gone back to Paris serenely to superintend the publication of his history. I have never heard of its being printed. Perhaps it never will be. His imperial colleague, as he once wittily styled Napoleon, has pied many forms since the summer opened, and Moltke has been making history so fast that even the lightning-like pen of the greatest of story-tellers fails in competition.

THE DIAMOND LAND.

Wonderful Discoveries of Jewels in South Africa—The Dreams of Sinbad more than Realized.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Port Natal, Africa, tells this marvellous story:—

Having travelled more than six hundred miles we finally reached Kruman—at the head of the river by that name—the dwelling place of the great Chief Mahuro, and principal trading-post, where the tusks of hundreds of elephants and the plumages of thousands of ostriches are annually exchanged for gold and light valuables from more civilized countries. When I first availed myself of the chief's hospitality, I found at least fifty females assembled at his place. They were decked all over with ornaments, but the only article of clothing they wore was a short garment made of sheep-skin, which set loosely about their bodies. The women are all very small but beautiful in form, while the men are tall and sinewy—resembling very much the American Indians. The chief has seventy wives and numerous daughters. These were all taking their ease at the chief's cabin. Their rounded limbs were decorated with many rings of different metals and various colors. Many of the rings were made of the ivory their countrymen had sold to the English, who had brought it back as presents, cut out and shaped by the manufacturer. In some of these ornaments there were actually diamond settings that would exchange for bags full of guineas.

With these evidences of future success, I resolved to leave the trading company and start out at once for the diamond regions. On the fifth day, while we were crossing a sandy plain on the right bank of the Vaal, I picked up a shining pebble, which I now have in my possession, and which I expect to get at least $500 for when I determine to part with it. We proceeded in a two-wheeled cart, drawn by a mule, until we reached the base of the mountain, and then continued our journey on foot. I could not wait to go the longer, but much easier, route. As our informants had assured us, we came in sight of swarms of men, women, and children, all at work at various places near the river. It was not long before I was among them, eager to buy all the claims I could lay my hands on.

Since my connection with the business, I have often heard the story relating how it was first discovered that diamonds existed at all in this country. The story agrees wherever it is heard, and I think must therefore be true. Some traders were returning towards the coast with a large quantity of feathers, etc., when they overtook some children playing by the side of a small stream. One of them, a young girl, had a pebble in her hand, playing with it, and a friendly smauser (trader) asked permission to look at it. The girl gave it to him, and though not a connoisseur, he thought the pebble was a rare gem of some kind, and took it to the port with him, where it was examined by the French Consul, who pronounced it a diamond worth £1000.

The next valuable stone coming from the diamond country was one found in the possession of a heathen Kaffre, who kept it as a family charm. He was first offered £1000 for it, but refused to part with it for that, for although he had no idea about its intrinsic value he was shrewd enough to know that it must be a rare thing or the Englishmen would not be so eager to get it. The next time the same trading party came along they offered £4000 for the diamond, which was accepted. The traders disposed of the gem for £10,000, and it has since been cut at Amsterdam and is now valued at £40,000.

All my expectations have been more than realized since I arrived in the diamond country. I have not stumbled over diamond pebbles, as some might infer from what I write, but I have done the next thing to picking up whole fortunes off the ground. A few weeks ago I witnessed the destruction of several huts for the diamonds in the mud walls. The huts of the natives are all plastered up inside with a composition made principally of sand taken out of the bottom of the rivers.

Soon after the excitement began, when all eyes were alert, it was discovered that in many instances the earth walls were studded with sparkling diamonds. A general raid was at once begun on all the huts standing along the banks of the streams, the walls torn down and dissolved in water, after which the diamonds were taken out whole. So far as my observation has gone, however, no hut has been dismantled without the owner being well remunerated. The gems taken in this way will probably amount to $2,000,000 in value.

The places where the work of digging is now most actively going on is along the banks of the Orange river from Aliwal to Gariep Station, and on the Vaal from above Plattburg to the junction with the Orange, including a district about as large as the State of Massachusetts. From present appearances I should judge that the supply of diamonds would never be exhausted, as they are turning up thicker every day as fast as miners arrive and go to work. A regular code of laws has been adopted, and is now enforced by a vigilance committee. Every one who goes to the mining region with a little capital to start with and a determination to work is sure to get rich in a short time.

On my way to Port Natal I passed two days at Bloemfontein, the present capital of the Transvaal Republic, and had the good fortune to witness a state reception given by President Brandt, on which occasion I was invited, with several other Americans, to be present. It seemed to have been gotten up for the almost express purpose of giving the Vaal river diamonds a regular display. Some of the "court" ladies present appeared to be almost loaded down with diamonds. They also wore the richest materials in dresses, and the brilliant diamonds were shown off to their greatest advantage when contrasted with the dark complexions of some of the distinguished female guests from the adjoining States. One lady in particular made a special display of the precious jewels. Her dark hair was rolled and puffed, and fairly studded with brilliants. She wore ring clusters outside of her white kids, and gold bracelets with galaxies of starry gems. On her bosom she wore a single brilliant valued at £11,000. This precious gem, set against a background of black point lace, shone forth with the lustre of Venus as she sometimes appears through an opening in a heavy bank of clouds, with a cold, dark sky beyond. The heavy flounces of her dress were looped up all round and fastened with clusters of the same precious jewels. As she passed across the room and turned around the piercing rays would shoot continually from the dark folds, positively dazzling to the eyes of a spectator. The handle of her fan even glittered with small gems. A person might have walked behind her in the crowd and plucked whole fortunes from her person by the handful.

I am told that a full set of South African diamonds has been presented to Queen Victoria, and it is also said that the trunks of the Empress Eugenie, who I hear is a fugitive, contain another costly set of the same kind of jewels.

THE FATE OF A TRAITOR.—A French paper has the following:—"A French captain in disguise, who had escaped from Sedan, was making a frugal repast in a small cabaret not far from the frontier, when he observed a butcher from Montmedy come in, and shortly afterwards a Prussian officer. The two entered an adjoining room, but through a crack in the door the French captain saw the Prussian officer taking notes in his book, and give to the butcher some gold pieces. The captain wrote a few lines on a slip of paper, paid his bill, and waited at the door of his cabaret until he saw the Prussian officer and the butcher separated and moved away in opposite directions. He hurried after the latter, and overtook him. 'My friend,' he said, 'I think you came from Montmedy?' 'Yes,' said the butcher. 'I live there, and have come to look for cattle; but there are none to be had; the troops have eaten everything.' 'So that,' said the captain, 'you would not be sorry to make a little money in what is not your regular business. I understand that. Here is a note which I wish to have sent to the commandant of Montmedy. If you will take charge of it I give you 20 francs, and promise you as much for the reply.' The butcher, well pleased, undertook the commission, and handed the note to the commandant as soon as he had reached Montmedy. The commandant read the note, called for a corporal and four men, who conducted the butcher behind one of the rampart walls, whence the sound of firing was speedily heard. The French captain, before proceeding to Paris by way of Lille, watched the proceedings of the Prussian officer, who came regularly twice a day to the place, and waited an hour each time, returning afterward to Sedan."

—A Detroit, Michigan, lady, was recently surprised with the gift of a valuable set of diamonds from her Quaker aunt and godmother. They were accompanied with the following epistle:—"Thee may find them convenient, Catherine, in case of necessity."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

N O T I C E.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH,
8 13 61t

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

PRIMARY AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street (First floor).

Fine rooms, well ventilated, with large playground attached. Full corps of instructors. Early application desirable. For further particulars of this department, apply to MISS E. H. COMLY, at the School rooms.

REFERENCES:

Jay Cooke, Esq., B. B. Comegys, H. C. Lea, Dr. William Hunt, Dr. E. Wilson, John Wanamaker, and others. 10 4 tf

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast....50 "

The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.

TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.

Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

J. L. LEACH,

OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstutf

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon: the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
[illegible] No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:—

General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ½ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ½ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 13 12t Secretary.

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS.—INDORSED Proposals for furnishing Randall's Elocution and Lawrence's Speaker to the Board of Public Education will be received at the office, southeast corner of Sixth and Adelphi, addressed to the undersigned, until THURSDAY, October 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Said proposals must state the price and quality, and be accompanied by a sample of said books.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 7 fmth 3t Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS, AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN [illegible] CITY.
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams.*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any, or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. —"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
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SWINBURNE'S ODE.

From the London Saturday Review.

"There was a little quiver fellow and 'a would manage you his piece thus; and 'a would about and about, and come you in, and come you in; 'rah, tah, tah' would 'a say; 'bounce' would 'a say; and away again would 'a go, and again would 'a come; I shall never see such a fellow." Without in any way intending to be disrespectful to Mr. Swinburne, we must admit that in his political writings he irresistibly reminds us of Justice Shallow's "little quiver fellow." He chooses for himself indeed a nobler scene than "Arthur's show at Mile-end Green." He does not "come you in, come you in" till the red flag is likely to be unfurled in some capital of Europe, but when he does, his actions and his words are much the same. "'Rah, tah, tah' would he say, 'bounce' would he say," would, we venture to suggest, be a more appropriate motto to his "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic" than the line he gives us from Æschylus. As we have not the least doubt that Mr. Swinburne is engaged in writing an ode in anticipation of the proclamation of the Roman republic, we beg to inform him that he is quite at liberty to appropriate to himself this motto if he pleases. Mr. Swinburne is indeed such a "quiver fellow" that he can compose an ode almost as fast as the people of Paris can establish a republic. We must have little doubt that the duration of the one will be almost as long as that of the other. Six days after the Republic was proclaimed this ode was published. It may perhaps be the case that both poet and publisher were anxious to avoid an awkward contingency, and were fearful lest the Republic should have collapsed before the ode had been printed. We shall not do Mr. Swinburne the injustice to suppose that he kept this ode by him ready for anything that might turn up, whether in France or Italy. We have no doubt that, as he has a complete command over words and as complete an indifference to sense, he can strike off some three hundred lines as easily as Hotspur killed you "some six or seven dozen of Scots at a breakfast." We must do him the justice to admit that his nonsense is at all events melodious nonsense. We have often wished, however, that he could have been a second Mendelssohn, and could have composed his songs without words. We should never, in that case, have been stopped in our enjoyment of his melody by awkward reflections about his meaning. We consider, indeed, that nature intended Mr. Swinburne much more for a musician than a poet. A man may take liberties with his fiddlestick that he cannot take with his pen, and so long as he pleases the ear, need not consider the understanding. As it is, we can never read Mr. Swinburne for long together without getting thoroughly weary of him. His perfect rhythm becomes at last tiresome, and we do not find any relief in the worse than indecency of which he is too often guilty. As we read him we are reminded of one of Boswell's stories:—"A gentleman who introduced his brother to Dr. Johnson was earnest to recommend him to the Doctor's notice, which he did by saying, 'When we have sat together some time, you'll find my brother very entertaining.' 'Sir (said Johnson), I can wait.'" We read through one of Mr. Swinburne's poems, and hope that they will in time grow entertaining and, we may add, intelligible, but, unlike Johnson, we do not find that we can wait. No doubt Mr. Swinburne has written not a little that is very beautiful. But even his finest poems have passages which are conspicuous by a remarkable absence of anything like sense. In reading his poems we think we can often notice that the particular form his folly takes is fixed rather by an apt rhyme than by anything else. Rhyme and reason with him are almost synonymous, but if the choice lies between the two he prefers the rhyme. Then, too, his mind seems so little capable of accuracy that he makes the most curious contradictions within the space of a very few lines. In the well-known chorus in the *Atalanta* there a remarkable instance of this. We refer, of course, to the chorus that tells of the making of man. In the first line we are told that it was "before the beginning of years," but in the sixteenth line we read, to our surprise, that one of the ingredients of which man was formed "was a measure of sliding sand from under the feet of the years." Both lines are very pretty in themselves, and each contains an unexceptionable rhyme for tears. Nevertheless it would have been more satisfactory if these years had actually been in existence before the sand was taken from beneath their feet. In the ode before us Mr. Swinburne cannot always plead the justification of the rhyme for the nonsense which he has written.

Days terrible with love
Red-shod with flames thereof,

is not only rant, but it is rant and a bad rhyme into the bargain. By the way, we wonder, if Mr. Swinburne were required to write a poem, and were at the same time forbidden to introduce red and flames, fire and blood, kisses and tears, whether he would succeed. We all know that the ordinary hymn is founded on the axiom that *king* rhymes with *sing*, and on the postulates that *word* rhymes with *Lord* and *love* with *move*. We wonder which would fare the worse, if robbed of their favorite words, Mr. Swinburne or the hymn-writers. We doubt, in either case, whether there would be many complete stanzas left. We wish Mr. Swinburne could be tempted to follow in Gainsborough's steps for once, and show that he is capable, if not a "Blue Boy," at all events of a composition that is not red. We are tired of "fangs of fire," "fire of long pain," "blood of thought," "blood-blackening faces," "bloodiest hour," "bloody tears." We think we have read all this before, more than once, too, and we must remonstrate with him on treating us as the "mad blind morrow" treats France, and whelming our head, as well as hers, "with sanguine waves."

And yet in the midst of this extravagance there are splendid lines, lines which no other poet living, except, perhaps, Mr. Browning, could have written. What simplicity and beauty and force of language there are in such a passage as this:—

Better an end of all men's races,
Better the world's whole work were done,
And life wiped out of all our traces,
And there were left to time not one,
Than such as these that fill thy graves
Should sow in slaves the seed of slaves.

The beauty of this passage is, however, sadly marred by the two repulsive lines that precede it—

What though thy thousands at thy knees
Lie thick as grave-worms feed on these.

We cannot as we read but exclaim with Hamlet, "How abhorred my imagination is! my gorge rises at it." The dead too, Mr. Swinburne should remember, have their claims to decent respect, and though, as we read in the newspapers, the great floods have washed open their graves at Metz, that is no reason why Mr. Swinburne shall do the same with his torrent of words. Here again is a fine passage:—

Hope, with fresh heavens to track,
Looks for a breath's space back,
Where the divine years reach hands to this their brother;
And souls of men whose death
Was light to her and breath
Send word of love yet living to the living mother.

It is a pity that Mr. Swinburne should have ushered in such lines with the following doggerel, which is about worthy of the gravestone poet among the Fenians:—

Day to day, man to man
Plights love republican.

He had a few pages before given us:—

Light of the light of man,
Reborn republican,

and we were not so well pleased with the jingle as to wish to have it repeated.

Though there are not a few other passages besides the two we have quoted above where Mr. Swinburne shows that he can write with great beauty and great vigor, we cannot but look upon the whole composition as a flood of "effluent" words (to quote his own language), "effused and shed" on the public. If Mr. Swinburne has been at the seat of war—filling, for instance, the part of special correspondent to the *Telegraph* during Mr. Sala's unfortunate arrest—we can excuse him a great deal. Many a man's brain has been turned with less excitement before now. We should be glad to find that he has had some such excuse as this for the following lines:—

All the lights of the sweet heaven that sing together,
All the years of the green earth that bare man free,
Rays and lightnings of the fierce or tender weather,
Heights and lowlands, wastes and headlands of the sea,
Dawns and sunsets, hours that hold the world in tether,
Be our witnesses and seals of things to be,
Lo, the mother, the Republic universal,
Hands that hold time fast, hands feeding men with might,
Lips that sing the song of the earth, that make rehearsal
Of all seasons and the sway of day with night;
Eyes that see as from a mountain the dispersal,
The huge ruin of things evil, and the flight;
Large exulting limbs and bosom godlike moulded
Where the man-child hangs, and womb wherein he lay,
Very life that could it die would leave the soul dead,
Face whereat all fears and forces flee away,
Breath that moves the world as winds a flower-bell folded,
Feet that, trampling the gross darkness, beat out day.

In the first place, we cannot but think that Mr. Swinburne, though doubtlessly quite unconsciously, borrows one, if not two, of his rhymes from Mr. Browning. The first and fifth lines remind us somewhat too strongly of the beginning of "The Grammarian's Funeral," where "singing together" ends the second line and "each in its tether," the fourth. If Mr. Swinburne had contented himself with merely borrowing from Mr. Browning, we should not have raised much objection. His meaning would have been no doubt rather obscure, but with patient study might have been found out. The more, however, we study the lines we have quoted, the less can we guess what they mean. Is the time that is held fast by the hands of the universal Republic, the same as the hours that hold the world in tether? If so, we can only suppose that it is a somewhat involved way of saying that the universal Republic holds the world in tether; for if the Republic's hands holds the hours fast, and the hours hold the world, it would seem to follow that the Republic holds the world.

But, then, why should these hours that are held fast be so solemnly invoked to be witnesses and seals that they are held fast? And what about the hands feeding men with might? It would seem to be the case that the Republic universal caught the hours holding the world of men in tether, and naturally coming to the rescue arrested the hours with one hand, and with the other fed the poor exhausted world. Justice Shallow's "little quiver fellow" could not beat this, and we would back up Mr. Swinburne to say "bounce" against him or any one else in the world. Happily for France, English words cannot flood her quite so easily as Prussian soldiers. Otherwise, in the straits to which the French are reduced, we should expect to see Mr. Swinburne's ode received with the same cries that interrupted the States-General in 7789—"Du pain; pas tant de longs discours."

* * *

THE POLISH QUESTION.—The Russian press, which in its alarm at the increasing power of Germany has been looking about for allies, now goes so far as to recommend the Government even to make concessions to the Poles in order to obtain their support for Russia against her formidable neighbor and rival. The most remarkable of the articles on this subject is one in the *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg, discussing at great length the advantage that would accrue to Russia from such a policy. The *Gazette* says that Russia's turn will come next now that Austria and France have been beaten, and that she will have to fight against even greater numbers than those two powers. "Austria was opposed to 17,000,000 Prussians; France to 40,000,000 confederated Germans; while Russia, by the time war again breaks out, will be opposed to a united Germany of from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000." The real cause of the misfortunes of Austria and France, proceeds the *Gazette*, is the want of allies abroad and the presence of hostile elements at home. Russia, too, will have no allies among the European States; for France will be exhausted; Italy, Sweden, and Denmark of little use, Austria and Turkey hostile, and England neutral. But she would have powerful allies in the Slavonic races if they were properly organized. At present, however, they are split up among so many different States that they are powerless out of their own territory. "If Russia were to go to Constantinople or Vienna, their assistance would enable her to attain her object almost without firing a shot; but in a war with Prussia she would find no other opponent of the victors of Sadowa and Sedan except, perhaps, the Poles of Posen, whose assistance, however, would be as doubtful as it is useless." The great object of Russian policy, thinks the *Gazette*, should therefore be "to liberate the Slavonic world." By doing this she would not only provide herself with strong and devoted allies, but remove from her own territory her most formidable danger—the Polish question. "It is certain that Poland could do a great deal of harm to Russia if she were involved in a war. * * * Unless Russia will make herself the leader of Slavonic unity, she must for ages carry on a silent or open struggle with the Poles; unless she will solve the Polish question, her taking up the Slavonic cause will plunge her into a war with Germany under disadvantageous circumstances. Poland is really the key of the situation." The *Gazette* next proceeds to show that Bismarck would probably make war on Russia ostensibly for the sake of the Poles, as he did on Denmark for the Holsteiners, on Austria for the Italians and Hungarians, and on France for the opponents of Napoleon. "We may be sure that this Bayard of the nineteenth century, if he should attack Russia, will do so in order to protect the Protestant religion and the German nationality in the Baltic provinces and Finland, and at the same time to assist the oppressed Poles, * * * and wipe out the great crime of the age. * * * There will arise a Prussian party in Poland after Sedan, as there did an Austrian one after Sadowa. * * * To this treacherous intrigue Russia can only oppose the Slavonic nationality and the solution of the Polish question on the basis of Slavonic unity."

* * *

THE REVENGE OF GERMANY.—In view of what has been said about the bad treatment of the French prisoners by the Prussians, the following extract from Carlyle's "Life of Frederick the Great" is of interest as showing what Germany is avenging:—

Branderode, a village two leagues from this (Freiburg), is so ruined out that nobody almost has anything left. Chief Inspector Baron von Rose's Schloss there, with its splendid appointments, they (the French) ruined utterly; took all money, victuals, valuables, furniture, clothes, linen, and beds; all they could carry; what could not be carried away they cut, hewed, and smashed to pieces; broke the wine casks, and even tore up the documents and letters they found lying in the place. Branderode Dorf was twice set fire to by them, and was at last with Zeuchfeld, which is an Amtsdorf—after both had been plundered—reduced to ashes. The churches of Branderode and Zeuchfeld, with several other churches, were plundered, the altars broken, the altar-cloths and other vestures cut to pieces, and the sacred vessels and cups carried away. * * * It is one of their smallest doings that they robbed a Saxon clergyman three times over on the public highway, shot at him, tied him to a horse's tail, and dragged him along with them, so that he is now lying ill in danger of his life. On the whole, it is our beloved pastors, clergymen most of all, that have been plundered of everything they had. * * * In Weischutz a French colonel who wanted to ride out upon the works made the there Pastor, Magister Schren, stoop down by way of horse block, and mounted into the saddle from his back. * * * Churches are all smashed; obscene songs were sung, in form of litany, from the pulpits and altars; what was done with the communion vessels when they were not worth stealing," "is hideous to the religious sense, and shall not be mentioned in human speech." These last are Carlyle's own words. "But," it may be said, "the French are changed since 1757, and would have acted with scrupulous humanity and courtesy had they been victorious in this war and marched triumphantly into Germany." It may be so—at any rate they burned a man alive the other day for supposed sympathy with Prussia.

Such recollections as this passage recalls have never died out in Germany; they have kept warm to this day in a hundred villages and towns. The Germans should be careful to leave no such memories in France, knowing well their deep and lasting influence.

* * *

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T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

RIALROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

A Couple of Repeaters.

Before United States Commissioner Craig Biddle this day, at noon, a man named Frank Shields was arraigned on the charge of a violation of the election laws in having voted falsely under the name of Owen F. Kaney, at the Second division of the Third ward. The testimony adduced is as follows:—

Charles H. Devitt sworn—I was in the Second division of the Third ward; I reside at No. 830 South Second street; the defendant voted at the last election under the name of Owen S. Kaney, as residing at the northeast corner of Front and Queen streets; I am not acquainted with either the defendant or Kaney.

Mrs. Alice Kaney, living at No. 822 South Front street, testified that she is the wife of Owen T. Kaney. He keeps a restaurant at the place designated above. Witness knew the defendant, and stated that he had lived in her house since the 17th of December last. Her husband, Owen F. Kaney, was an engineer, and had sailed last Saturday for Providence, R. I., as engineer on the steam collier Panther. He was not here on election day.

Henry S. Devitt sworn—I reside at No. 831 South Second street; am clerk of the inspector in the Second division of the Third ward; I saw Shields vote under the name of Kaney; the defendant was arrested about an hour after voting.

The accused was bound over in $5000 bail to answer at court.

The case of Patrick McFadden, charged with illegally voting under the name of Frederick Ramsden was, resumed. The following testimony was taken:—

Frederick Ramsden sworn—I reside at No. 1911 South Fourth street; I do not know the defendant; I have resided at the house of Jesse Johnson since the 15th of July last; I am the only person of the name of Ramsden who resides there; I did not vote at the last election, having been called out of town.

Jesse Johnson sworn—I live at the place stated by the previous witness; do not know the defendant; never saw him before; the witness is the only person by the name of Ramsden that ever resided at my house.

Robert Jackson sworn—I reside at No. 1229 Carlton street; at the last election I had the window book at the Second division of the Seventeenth ward; saw the defendant vote as Patrick McFadden; he gave his residence as in Carlton street.

McFadden was required to enter bail in $5000 for his appearance at court.

The Site of the Public Buildings.

The vote on this question was as follows:—

Wards.	Penn Sqs.	Washington Sq.	Wards.	Penn Sqs.	Washington Sq.
1	1396	1353	16	..	..
2	2145	2003	17	804	917
3	1212	1422	18	1524	1822
4	978	1996	19	2275	3556
5	496	2148	20	5545	1658
6	715	1114	21	1279	696
7	367	875	22	916	2021
8	1594	1002	23	665	1772
9	2085	389	24	3163	229
10	2973	389	25	735	1434
11	670	1266	26	..	..
12	3042	1162	27	3670	261
13	1620	1152	28	1163	388
14	2794	647			
15	4943	740		44,784	32,406
				32,406	

Majority for Penn Squares.......12,378

The following scattering votes were cast:—For George's Hill, 2; for Fairmount Park, 5; for Independence Square, 1; for Manayunk, 1; for Sweeny's lot (Eighth and Fitzwater), 1; and Broad and Poplar, 1.

THE NEW CITY COUNCILS.—A few changes in the list of members of Councils, as published by us yesterday, are to be made, in consequence of later and fuller returns being accessible this morning. In the 17th ward, Thomas H. Spence, Rep., is elected to Select Council, and that body will next year stand 21 Republicans to 7 Democrats. In Common Council, Kennedy Brown, Rep., was elected in the Seventeenth ward, and W. J. Nead, Dem., in the Twenty-eighth ward. This will make the political *status* of that Chamber as follows:—Republicans, 46; Democrats, 16, giving a majority to the former of 30. The above secures to the Republicans a two-third vote in both branches of the legislative department of our city government.

MR. CHARLES W. BROOKE will deliver his lecture upon the "Rare Old Players" at the Academy of Music to-night, and the excitement of the election having passed, we can expect a very large and brilliant audience. It is unnecessary to speak of Mr. Brooke's ability and popularity, but we will add that the subject is aptly chosen, and affords a rich field for a scholar and orator of Mr. Brooke's dramatic experience.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—James Mullen was arrested yesterday and taken before Alderman Heins, charged with assault and battery on Edward B. Coffee, foreman of a morocco establishment in the upper part of the city. Mullen was on a strike along with other employes of the place, and the allegation is that defendant followed Coffee to Fourth and Girard avenue, when he knocked him down. The prisoner was held in $800 bail to answer.

BURGLARY.—Sergeant Paulley, of the Tenth district, arrested William Boyles, at Germantown road and Vanhorn streets, last night, on a warrant issued by the Mayor charging him with burglary. The prisoner was locked up for a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

FOR PUBLIC SALES OF RESIDENCES, small dwellings, lots, stores, country-seats, factory buildings, stocks, loans, furniture, books, machinery, etc., etc., by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, trustees, masters, and others, see Thomas & Sons' catalogues, issued every Saturday.

WE CALL attention to an advertisement under the head of "Personal," which is well worthy the notice of parents or guardians. The lady, although young, has held the responsible position of matron at the Media Institution, and will be highly endorsed by Dr. Kerlin, the worthy principal there.

SNEAK THIEF.—Frank Lewis, aged thirteen years, was arrested yesterday for the theft of some twelve dollars from a store at Twentieth and Market streets. Defendant was arraigned before Alderman Jones, and was held in $400 bail for a further hearing.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Frederick Schlam was arrested at Fourth and Callowhill streets yesterday upon the charge of having violently assaulted a citizen, and was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Cahill.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning the roof of Jackson & Co.'s pattern shop, at Sophia and Vanhorn streets, was destroyed by fire. The loss sustained is not known.

BOAT DAMAGED.—Last evening some miscreant threw a piece of pig iron into the new boat of the Harbor Police, lying at Noble street wharf, and greatly damaged it.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

GRAND OPENING

PARIS CLOCKS,

BRONZES,

FRIDAY, October 14.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

10 12 3tsp

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

England Snubbed by Prussia.

The Algerian Revolution Unchecked

Florence the Capital of Italy.

The Question of German Unity.

Rinderpest Ravages.

Later Election Returns.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussia and England.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—It expected that Prussia, in view of the delicate relations with England, in consequence of the latter's alleged violation of neutrality, will give Count von Bernstorff, North German Ambassador, an indefinite leave of absence, leaving only a Charge d'Affaires at London.

The Algeria Revolution.

It is now said the revolution in Algeria is unchecked. In the province of Constantine the insurgents have gained some advantages and bid the authorities defiance.

Alleged Prussian Exaggeration.

A correspondent of the *Standard* charges Prussians with constant exaggeration. He writes that the number of men and amount of material captured at Strasburg should be reduced at least one-half from the Prussian figures.

Rome and Florence.

FLORENCE, Oct. 13.—Engineers say it will require at least two years to prepare Rome to serve as the Italian capital. The seat of government will therefore remain at Florence indefinitely.

German Unity.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Prussia is now negotiating with the smaller States of Germany for national unity under Frederick, in place of federation. The sessions of the North German Parliament will probably be resumed before the meeting of the Prussian Diet, that is, towards the end of November. Parliament will be required to provide means for the war and adjust certain questions springing from it. The elections for this body will probably occur on Wednesday, the 19th of October, and those for deputies in the Prussian Diet about eight days later.

A Gale on the English Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A fearful gale prevailed here all last night, and still rages to some extent to-day. Advices from different points on the coast also report heavy weather. The shipping has generally taken refuge in the harbors. Many disasters have already been reported. The storm was particularly severe in the Mersey, and much damage occurred to the shipping at Liverpool.

Ravages of the Rinderpest.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13.—The rinderpest is spreading rapidly throughout Belgium. Much alarm exists not only here but in Holland and Prussia.

THE ELECTIONS.

FROM THE STATE.

Bucks County Returns.

DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 13.—The returns from Bucks county are very incomplete, and the reports are conflicting. The Democrats claim 400 majority for Reading (Dem.), for Congress. The Republicans give him from 300 to 350. The whole Democratic county and Legislative ticket elected.

The Legislature Republican by a Small Majority.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—The Republicans are defeated for Assembly in Luzerne, and in Indiana and Westmoreland. The Senate will have but one Republican majority, and the House from four to eight. Armstrong is beaten for Congress 1050 in Lycoming, 800 in Clinton, and 660 in Centre. Tioga is reported at 1890, and Potter to hear from. It will not be likely to give 600.

FROM THE WEST.

Frost in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13.—A heavy frost occurred here last night, and also in North Mississippi and Arkansas. It is feared that great damage has been done to the late cotton crop.

The news of the

Death of General Lee

causes profound sorrow here. The bells will be tolled to-day, and some public expression of the sorrow of the citizens will be made.

Demise of Spring Frog.

Captain Foister, or Spring Frog, the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, died on the 15th ult. at Granite river. He had held many positions of high trust in the Nation.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Death of General Lee.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—There is a general suspension of business here to-day. Many houses are draped in mourning, and crape on nearly every door.

At many places the photograph of General Lee, draped in mourning, is hung. All the city bells are being tolled, and there is an expression of sorrow upon every face. A message will be sent in to the Legislature this morning by the Governor, announcing the death of General Lee. The City Council will meet at 5 o'clock, and resolutions be passed expressive of sorrow.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The steamer Algeria takes $35,000 in specie to Europe to-day and the steamer Columbia $11,000 to Havana.

Government Bids.

Thirty-three proposals for Government bonds were received to-day, amounting to $7,906,500. The highest price was 109·55 and the lowest 108·37. The awards will be $2,000,000 at 108·37 to 108·56.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 13.—Arrived, bark Maggie V. Hugg, from Rio for Baltimore. Passed in for Baltimore, brig Chance from Rio.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Cotton very dull and nominal at 15@15¼c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5@5·37½; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat steady; choice Maryland red, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·40@1·60; common to fair, $1·15@1·35; white wheat, $1·40@1·75; Indiana red, $1·30@1·33. Corn dull and receipts light; Southern white, 90c.@$1; Southern yellow, 77@85c.; Western very dull—white, 80c.; yellow, 80@82c. Oats dull at 48@50c. Rye, 75@90c. Mess Pork firm at $27. Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 18c.; clear do., 18½c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 25@25½c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky in fair demand; wood-bound, 90c.; iron-bound, 91c.; [illegible] patent, 89c.

FOURTH EDITION

Later Election Returns.

Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio

Maryland Agricultural Fair.

The Death of Gen. Lee.

Message of Gov. Walker, of Virginia

News from the Plains.

THE ELECTIONS.

FROM OHIO.

General Schenck's District.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A despatch received here to-day from General Schenck states that he is elected by a small majority. If it should turn out upon the full official count that he is defeated, he will contest the election. On the other hand, despatches from Lew Campbell, Schenck's competitor, say that he is elected by over 500 majority. It is impossible to tell yet who is elected.

FROM INDIANA.

Democratic State Ticket Elected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A despatch from Senator Morton to Secretary Boutwell says the Democratic State ticket in Indiana is elected by about 2000 majority. Another private despatch from Mount Vernon, Indiana, says Morgan's majority is about 2400, an increase over 1868 of 800.

FROM IOWA.

Fuller Township Returns.

McGREGOR, Oct. 13.—Stoneman, Democrat, for the Third Congressional district, has 75 majority; Knapp, Democrat, Supreme Court, 104 majority; Noble, Democrat, Supreme Court, 158 majority. The balance of the State ticket is Democratic by 55. Township of Monona, on State ticket, gives 85 Republican majority. The township of Guttenburg, on the State ticket, gives 32 Republican majority. The township of Girard, on the State ticket, gives 64 Democrat majority. The township of Garnovine, on the State ticket, gives 27 Republican majority.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Maryland Agricultural Fair—President Grant A-gallivanting.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 13.—The party which left Washington this morning in a special car, to attend by invitation the Frederick County Agricultural Fair, consisted of President Grant, Postmaster-General Creswell, Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Admiral Porter, Commodore Alden, W. W. Corcoran, Esq.; M. G. Emory, Mayor of Washington; Colonel Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans; General F. T. Dent; General Capron, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture; George H. Plant and Charles Smith of Washington.

Marshal Goldsboro, of Maryland, and Collecto Thomas, of Baltimore, joined the party at the Washington Junction, as did the scholars, in uniform, of the Maryland Agricultural College. The Marine Band from Washington, engaged by the managers of the fair, were also passengers, together with many private citizens.

The party arrived at the Monocacy Junction at half-past 11 o'clock, where they were met by a committee from the Agricultural Association. Dr. Schley, in their behalf, addressing the President, tendered a most cordial greeting.

They cherished a grateful remembrance of the visit made by the President and friends a year ago, and hoped the present would be more agreeable than the last. Without set phrase and formal ceremony he concluded by extending to all a hearty and sincere welcome.

The President bowed his thanks and then introduced to the committee the several gentlemen composing the party. On arriving at Frederick the President was greeted with cheers by the crowds at the railroad station. The visitors were placed in open carriages and, preceded by the Marine Band, moved to the fair grounds. The streets through which they passed were thronged with people, and the President was repeatedly cheered.

Governor Walker's Message Upon the Death of General Lee.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—Richmond presents to-day a scene of mourning hardly witnessed in this generation. The stores and public buildings are all closed, the bells in all parts of the city are tolling, and on many doors are pictures and photographs of General Lee draped in crape with evergreen. Citizens stand in groups on principal thoroughfares and talk in subdued tones on the sad event. The feeling that he ought to be buried here at the State expense is universal, and the Legislature, in making this request of his family, reiterated public opinion. The City Council met this afternoon, at the call of the Mayor. Governor Walker sent the following message to the General Assembly:—

"It is with unaffected grief that I announce to you the painful intelligence of the death of General Robert E. Lee at Lexington on yesterday morning. He died, as he had lived, a noble example of the sublime principles and teachings of the Christian religion. He goes down to the tomb amid the lamentations of an affectionate and sorrowing people. Of exalted public and private virtue in his life and career, he filled the full measure of our conception of a man. A stricken family, a bereaved State and afflicted people bow with reverence and humility before this visitation of Divine providence. It is fitting that you, the representatives of the people, should take such appropriate action as the melancholy occasion suggests, and I believe you would. But give expression to the universal desire of the people, should you solicit the interment of the remains upon the grounds owned by the State at Hollywood Cemetery, where hereafter they may raise a monumental shaft, commemorative alike of their sincere and lasting affection for the man and their profound appreciation of his greatness and goodness."

After the reading of Governor Walker's message a joint resolution unanimously passed, expressive of the deep sorrow of both Houses at the sad event, and requesting that the body be turned over to the State for interment at Hollywood Cemetery, near this city. A joint committee, consisting of five members of the House and three of the Senate, and their presiding officers, was appointed to go to Lexington and escort the remains here if the request is granted. The Legislature then adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Honors to General Lee at a United States Custom House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The following despatch was received to-day by Secretary Boutwell from Collector Robb, of Savannah, Ga., dated to-day:—"I have just this moment learned that the flag on the Custom House was at half-mast for the death of General Lee. It was ordered by my deputy without my knowledge. I have ordered the flag at full mast. Much public feeling is manifested at my action. Shall the flag be lowered again? Answer immediately."

In response to the above Secretary Boutwell has telegraphed to Mr. Robb approving his action.

Naval Orders.

Captain A. C. Rhind is detached from the command of Sackett's Harbor, New York, and waits orders; First Assistant Engineer Rudolph T. Bennett is ordered to the Naval Station at League Island.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Stabbing Affair in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—At Wilton, Iowa, on Friday, two old and well-known citizens, named Dennis Monahan and R. Sargent, who had previously entertained hostile feelings towards each other, met in the street in presence of several other citizens, and after exchanging a few words, Sargent struck Monahan, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Sargent, causing his death in a few hours.

Smallpox in Minnesota.

Secretary Boutwell has notified Governor Austin that in order to prevent the spread of smallpox in Minnesota and along the northern boundaries, the Collector of Customs at Pembina has been instructed to refuse entry, until he is satisfied the same can be imported without danger to the health of the community, of all buffalo robes, peltries, and skins arriving at that port from any infected district of the Red river.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 13.—Dr. Jesse Fox, father of Gustavus Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, died at his residence in this city last evening, at the age of eighty-four.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Result in the Different States.

The returns from the States which held elections on Tuesday are not yet sufficiently complete to give the definite result.

In Pennsylvania, the delegation, from present appearances, will stand—14 Republicans to 10 Democrats, but there will probably be several changes. John H. Olliver (Rep.) is probably elected in the Sixth district, and L. D. Shoemaker (Rep.) in the Twelfth; these two Republican gains being compensated for by the election of Henry D. Foster (Dem.) in the Twenty-first district, and William McClelland (Dem.) in the Twenty-fourth. The Sixteenth district (Cessna's), however, is still in some doubt.

In Ohio, General Schenck is defeated by Lewis D. Campbell, in the Third district, and the Republicans have also probably lost the Fourth and Sixteedth districts. But they gain the First and Ninth, and the net loss is one member only, the new delegation standing 13 to 6. The Republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected.

In Indiana, the vote is very close, but Republican by a small majority. The Fourth and Seventh districts are probably lost to the Republicans, making the new delegation stand 5 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

In Iowa the Republican majority will be not less than 38,000, and may probably reach 40,000, all the Congressmen being elected by from 5000 to 8000 majority.

In Nebraska the entire Republican ticket is elected by from 2000 to 3000.

TOURS.

The Temporary Capital of France.

Officially, Tours may now be called the capital of France. The Provisional Government is represented by M. Cremieux, M. Glais Bizoin, and M. Fourichon; and also by the *personnel* of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of War. The Prefecture, the Palace of Justice, and the Archeveche are all given up to the several departments of the State. The presence of sentries at the doors of these buildings denote the height of official promotion to which the war has suddenly lifted a pretty, and a petty, provincial town. Archbishop Guibert has given up the greater part of his palace to the service of the State; and, as the official residence of M. Cremieux, Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals, the stately old house may be accounted the political centre of France. A correspondent of an English paper says that the palace is one of those buildings which sprang up throughout France in the days of Louis Quatorze. Long in sweep of front, irregular in outline, flanked with round towers, surmounted by the steep, lofty roof of days that knew not Haussmann, and surrounded by stately trees, the Archeveche points to a time before the Revolution when the prelates of France were veritable princes. The entrance hall, the stairs and the reception rooms are all of noble proportions. A few portraits of bishops, a bust of the Pope, and such scanty furniture as may be needed by the attendants and the visitors, still make the lofty chambers look habitable; but otherwise they have been stripped bare, and they have that air of desolation which seems inseparable from a public office. Monseigneur Guibert's palace is separated from the cathedral of Tours only by the breadth of the streets, and throughout the day its side chapels or its grand choir and nave are the scene of special worship. Even in the brief intervals of duty, however, M. Cremieux can hardly be expected to join the suppliant throng; for, just as the Archbishop of Tours is one of the chief prelates of France, so the Minister of Justice is one of her most illustrious Hebrews; and pleasing comments have been made on the fact that a Jewish statesman should thus be the guide of a Christian bishop. Those Englishmen who are at once Catholics and sympathizers with France may be comforted by the fact that the archbishop has issued a form of fervent prayer for victory, in which the armies of France are placed under the special guardianship of the Virgin and St. Martin of Tours. The recital of the prayers closes the daily exercises at the tomb of St. Martin, and it is accompanied by an indulgence of forty days.

FOUND DEAD.

Strange Death in St. Louis—A Young Physician Poisons Himself with Prussic Acid.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 11th instant says:—

The Coroner was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest at the Olive Street Hotel on the body of a young physician, Dr. Cochrane, who, either through carelessness or with intent to commit suicide, took an overdose of prussic acid, from the effects of which he died.

The deceased was about twenty-eight years of age, and is represented as having been a talented, steady, and excellent man. His father, now dead, was formerly a leading lawyer at the New York bar. His widowed mother, an elderly lady, lives in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, a small town about twenty-five miles below Parkersburg. Cochrane about one month ago took charge of a young man, Charles Andrews, travelling for his health, and went with him to Denver City, Colorado. Remaining there about three weeks, the pair returned to this city, and stopped at the Olive Street Hotel, where the father and family of the young man Andrews were then boarding.

The deceased complained greatly of neuralgia on Wednesday last, but on Saturday seemed in perfect health and spirits. He went to the fair with the Andrews family, and after returning retired to his room. He was never seen again alive. On Sunday evening the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. D. C. Siegrist, inquired of the book-keeper where Cochrane was, and remarked that he had not seen him about for a day or two. The book-keeper replied that the doctor's door was locked, and he thought he must be in his room.

Mr. Siegrist then ascended the stairs and burst open the door. The doctor was found lying on the floor near an open window, and quite dead. On the mantel-shelf was found a bottle containing the prussic acid. The Coroner was notified, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning held an inquest on the remains.

The testimony of a number of witnesses was heard.

Thomas Irwin testified—I am clerk at Leitch's drug store; the deceased came in about the 30th of September and asked for a prescription blank, which he filled up; I then put up the prescription; he came in again on the 4th of October, and I filled for him a prescription of two drachms of diluted prussic acid and two ounces of water; half a teaspoonful of the mixture is a dose, and three times that quantity will kill; the deceased was a physician, and knew what the prescription contained; the first one he brought was for morphine in the form of a salve; he also got six belladonna pills.

The jury being unable to determine whether the deceased had poisoned himself accidentally or committed suicide, returned a verdict that he died from an overdose of prussic acid.

A FORCED MARCH.

How Ten Thousand Men Escaped.

A Bouillon letter says:—

A French officer who is staying here on account of the very severe wounds he received at the battle of Sedan, has just sent for me to go over and see him where he is lodging. He has shown me a letter from his brother, an artillery officer whose regiment formed one of the unfortunate army under MacMahon that surrendered on the 2d of this month. The letter is dated from Paris on Wednesday last, the 14th, and the writer informs his brother that ten thousand men, with thirty pieces of cannon from the debris of MacMahon's corps, have reached the capital in safety.

They took eleven days to get over about a hundred and fifty American miles. They marched in the greatest confusion, and swarmed over the country in small parties of two and three hundred each. But they held steadily in view the only object of their march, which was to reach Paris—by any means and by every means, but to get there somehow. How they were fed on the road seems to have been a miracle. They were not commanded, for each man worked for himself. They were composed of all regiments and all arms; and were all mixed together in the most extraordinary manner. At Soissons—so the letter says, but I think it must be a mistake, for that place was in the hands of the Prussians on the 5th of this month—they found thirty thousand rations of bread and meat. Each man took three days' rations, and off they started again. They had several detours to make in order to avoid the enemy; but they managed, excepting the weak and sickly exceptions, to reach their destination, and to reach it all about the same time. Here and there on the road they were joined by men who had left different army corps after various battles, so that their numbers increased rather than diminished on the line of the march.

One artillery, four infantry, and two cavalry generals, whose names, I am sorry to say, are not mentioned, marched with them and reached Paris safely. The whole force got to their destination within twenty-four hours of each other. The writer—whose letter seems to have been one of the last sent out of the capital before its gates were closed—regards with no small triumph this feat of so many individuals, which, as he says truly enough, could not have been accomplished by any other soldiers in the world.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The interest manifested in the revived speculation in Wall street was attested by no better sign than the presence of so great a throng at the Stock Exchange to-day, despite the dreary and dismal state of the weather. The Long Room was foggy with the vapor from the smoking garments of the crowd; the tiled floor was a marsh of muddy water; dripping umbrellas constantly contributed to the 'demnition moist, unpleasant' state of affairs. But above all rang the noise and din of business. Old brokers and young brokers shook hands and congratulated each other on the resumption of activity and the prospect of an unlimited supply of 'orders.'

"Inasmuch as the course of events hinged to a considerable extent upon the influences affecting the gold market, it is only proper to begin the narrative of the day with the story of that department. The great obstinacy which gold has shown in the interim since our civil war is due in no little degree to the constitutional bullishness of those who will never believe in the stability of our Government. Politics has a word describing this class of people; its synonym in the Gold Room is 'bull.' Nearly all the commercial failures since the war have been due to the fact that the bankrupts could not and would not see the inevitable consequences of the steady recovery of the country from the prostration of the war and of the enterprise and prosperity begotten of the reign of peace. The parties who have thus interrupted the natural progress of the financial situation and endeavored to throw obstacles in the march to the resumption of specie payments have called out an equally powerful class of speculators, whose combat in the arena of the Gold Room was to-day unusually interesting. It is speculation in gold which keeps it from its real level. There are, of course, legitimate transactions connected with the sale of gold for delivery; but it is the sale without a corresponding mercantile transaction that makes gold unnecessarily scarce. The 'bulls' in gold created a strong diversion this afternoon by suddenly circulating a rumor that they intended to make a 'squeeze' to-morrow, and the 'bears' were so frightened that some bought in their gold, raising the price up to 114, while others, braving the threat, engaged their gold for to-morow at rates ranging from 1-16 to 3-32. It is, of course, impossible at this time to say what may be done; but, in view of the fact that Secretary Boutwell will probably order the prepayment, without rebate, as early as the 15th instant, of the November coin interest on the public debt, the movement may be simply for the purpose of enabling the 'bulls' to unload before the Government gold comes on the street and breaks up the stringency in the gold loan market. At this season of the year, with the cotton receipts increasing from week to week and with constantly increasing exports of produce of all kinds it is against all logic that gold should advance. If the 'bears' are made to pay for their indulgence in temptation to speculate against the decline the public will thank the 'bulls.' But that the triumph of the latter will be shortlived is obvious. The public will thus see both sides of the speculative fight punished."

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅞	11·22 A. M.	113¾
10·10 "	113¾	11·37 "	114
10·23 "	113⅝	11·59 "	113⅞
10·40 "	113¾	12·14 P. M.	114
11·00 "	113⅞	12·15 "	113⅞
11·03 "	114	12·16 "	114

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Great Battle at Orleans.

The Prussians Storm the City.

They Take 10,000 Prisoners.

Another Balloon Mail.

Paris Fierce and Tranquil.

FROM EUROPE.

Orleans Stormed and Carried by the Prussians

VERSAILLES, Oct. 13, via. Berlin and London., Oct. 13.—Yesterday the French Army of the Loire were driven out of Orleans after nine hours' fighitng, and Orleans was subsequently stormed. The Prussians took upwards of ten thousand prisoners. Their loss was small. The Bavarians participated in this engagement.

Another Balloon Mail.

LILLE, Oct. 13.—A balloon from Paris descended at Tournay to-day. Navigator Carjot had much difficulty in alighting. The news from Paris is most cheering, and the popular ardor is unbounded.

The soldiers are anxiously awaiting a Prussian attack, and have no doubt of their ability to withstand it. Perfect order remains everywhere, and confidence in General Trochu seems to be limitless. Everybody is quiet, firm, and courageous.

That Fierce Paris!

TOURS, Oct. 13.—A Paris letter, printed in the *Constitutionnel* to-day, says the word "peace" is tabooed in Paris, and everybody is casting cannon, making mitrailleuses, and constructing pontoons. Enough of the latter have been constructed to bridge the Atlantic Ocean.

The New Market Races.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Yesterday was the third day of the second October meeting at New Market. The chief feature was the race for the Middle Park plate of £500, given by the Jockey Club, second horse to receive £200. The list closed with 161 subscribers, and the race was won by W. S. Cartwright's chestnut colt Albert Victor, by Marsyas out of Princess of Wales. The betting before the race was twenty to one against Albert Victor.

Ex-Queen Isabella.

GRENCHEN, Oct. 13.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has settled near Geneva. She has a fine residence near the lake. The Prince de Joinville is in Geneva.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 13—2 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money. American securities quiet and steady. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—2 P. M.—Cotton declining. Pork firmer. Cheese, 66s. Lard, 71s. 6d.

FROM THE WEST.

Indians Naturalized.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 13.—Fifty-one Indians of the Winnebago tribe were naturalized in St. Paul yesterday. Their object is to obtain a title under the Homestead law in *severalty* to lands they now occupy in common. One of the Indians is named David Twiggs, and is a son of the late General David Twiggs, formerly of the United States Army and later of the Confederate army.

Colorado Congressional Election.

The official canvass of the vote for member of Congress in Colorado gives Jerome B. Chaffee (Republican) 1392 majority.

Railway Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad at Rock Island yesterday, the following persons were elected directors for the ensuing year:—H. H. Body, Leo Lehman, Henry Budge, D. H. Boody, and O. D. Ashley, New York; J. R. Young, Chicago; Dr. Irberdale, Rock Island; John Moses, Winchester, and David Turnbull, Monmouth. J. R. Young was subsequently elected President, and John P. Whitehead, Secretary.

The Election—The Result in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—Very few reliable returns have been received this morning, and the result on the State ticket is still in doubt, the vote is so close. It will probably require the official returns to determine the result.

The result for Congressman in the Fourth district is still doubtful. The returns received to-day are more favorable to the election of Gooding, Democrat.

Heavy Frost in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 13.—Very heavy frost last night in Wisconsin and Minnesota, first of the season. Clear and cold this morning.

FROM NEW YORK.

Funeral of Superintendant Jourdan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The funeral of Superintendant Jourdan was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed here. The remains were followed by the Mayor, Common Council, heads of Municipal Departments, Chiefs of Police of Boston and Philadelphia, and other cities, and a large number of citizens.

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